

Edward Foster

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Dartmouth

Nova Scotia

not sent in  
to

*Edward Fiske*

THE

ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK,

ACCOMPANIED BY

A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OF

EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,

INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO A CORRECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

*Fordyce*  
BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

DERBY:  
THOMAS RICHARDSON & SON.

1851.

ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK

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J.J. Stewart

Collection

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THOMAS H. HARRISON & SON

1881

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PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the *nursery*, which have been written within the last few years by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must be still allowed that there has not appeared one Introduction to Reading, for the general use of Schools, that rises above the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth, and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care, and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid by the most tasteless and ignorant workman. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a circumstance, that the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have been to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect here alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to the most honourable hands; and to sow the seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most industrious talents.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who perhaps have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonourable which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear but the candid and judicious will adequately appreciate his motives and his production; for he feels convinced that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learned even in this elementary and familiar book, need never have reason to blush from ignorance, or to err from want of a solid foundation of moral and religious principles.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 12, 1806.

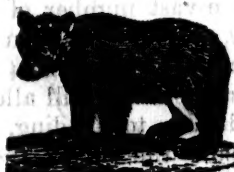


A a



Ass.

B b



Bear.

C c



Cat.

D d



Dog.

E e



Elk.

F f



Fox.

G g



Goat.

H h



Horse.

I i



Ibex.

C c



Cat.

J j



Jackall.

K k



Kangaroo.

L l



Lion.

F f



Fox.

M m



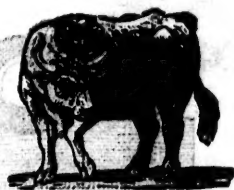
Mole.

N n



Nest.

O o



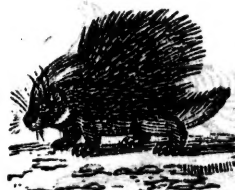
Ox.

I i



Ibex.

P p



Porcupine.

Q q



Quiver.

R r



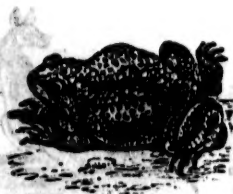
Rabbit.

S s



Squirrel.

T t



Toad.

U u



Urus.

V v



Viper.

W w



Weasel.

X x



Xerxes.

Y y



Youth.

Z z



Zebra.

## THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

U u



Urus.

LETTERS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

DBC FGEHAXUYMVRWNKP  
JOZRISLT

zwxco lybdfpsmqnv hkr tgej

au i

---

THE ITALIC ALPHABET REGULARLY ARRANGED.

X x



Xerxes.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN O P Q R  
STUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

---

ITALIC LETTERS.

RFOZHMSJQLTIWEPYAN.  
UDXBVCGK

lw g f q b i p v a m d y c h a s k e r o z u j n t

---

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE LETTERS.

Æ OE fl fi ff ffi ffl æ œ & &v  
AE OE fl fi ff ffi ffl ae oe and andv



## TABLE I.

## SYLLABLES OF TWO LETTERS.

## LESSON I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

## LESSON II.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

## LESSON III.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

## LESSON IV.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	y
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

LESSON V.

TERS.

bu  
cu  
du  
fu

by  
cy  
dy  
fy

b  
b  
b  
b  
b

ac  
ec  
ic  
oc  
uc

ad  
ed  
id  
od  
ud

af  
ef  
if  
of  
uf

ag  
eg  
ig  
og  
ug

al  
el  
il  
ol  
ul

LESSON VI.

gu  
hu  
ju  
ku  
lu

gy  
hy  
jy  
ky  
ly

m  
m  
m  
m  
m

an  
en  
in  
on  
un

ap  
ep  
ip  
op  
up

ar  
er  
ir  
or  
ur

as  
es  
is  
os  
us

at  
et  
it  
ot  
ut

LESSON VII.

mu  
nu  
ou  
ru  
su

my  
ny  
py  
ry  
sy

x  
x  
x  
x  
x

am  
of  
ye  
by  
an

on  
no  
my  
as  
or

go  
he  
at  
up  
ho

ma  
be  
to  
ye  
we

so  
wo  
lo  
go  
do

LESSON VIII.

u  
u  
yu  
u  
u

ty  
vy  
wy  
oh  
zy

in  
ay  
oh  
me

so  
ox  
it  
we

am  
my  
on  
up

la  
ye  
go  
to

if  
be  
no  
us

ha  
ax  
us  
lo

## LESSON IX.

He is up.  
It is so.  
Do ye so.

We go in.  
Lo we go.  
I go up.

So do we.  
As we go.  
If it be.

bad  
lad  
mad  
sad  
bed

## LESSON X.

I am he.  
He is in.  
I go on.

So do I.  
It is an ox.  
He or me.

I do go.  
Is he on.  
We do so.

tag  
wag  
beg  
keg  
leg

## LESSON XI.

Ah me.  
He is up.  
Ye do go.

Be it so.  
I am to go.  
So it is.

Do so.  
It is I.  
He is to go.

hem  
dim  
him  
rim  
gun

## LESSON XII.

Ye go by us.  
It is my ox.  
Do as we do.

Ah me it is so.  
If ye do go in.  
So do we go on.

## LESSON XIII.

If he is to go.  
I am to do so.  
It is to be on.

Is it so or no.  
If I do go in.  
Am I to go on.

do  
yo  
bu  
du  
fu

## TABLE II.

## EASY WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

## LESSON I.

bad	fed	did	hod	cud	hag
lad	led	hid	nod	mud	jag
mad	red	kid	rod	bag	lag
sad	wed	lid	sod	fag	nag
bed	bid	rid	bud	gag	rag

## LESSON II.

tag	peg	pig	fog	hug	tug
wag	big	wig	hog	jug	cam
beg	dig	bog	jog	mug	ham
keg	fig	log	bug	pug	ram
leg	jig	dog	dug	rug	gem

## LESSON III.

hem	hum	fan	van	men	kin
dim	mum	man	zan	pen	pin
him	sum	pan	den	din	sin
rim	rum	ran	fen	fin	tin
gum	can	tan	hen	gin	con

## LESSON IV.

don	gun	cap	nap	dip	rip
yon	pun	gap	pap	hip	sip
bun	run	hap	rap	lip	tip
dun	sun	lap	sap	nip	fob
fun	tun	map	tap	pip	bob



LESSON V.	LESSON VI.	LESSON VII.	LESSON VIII.	LESSON IX.
hob	fir	met	sot	try
lob	sir	net	wot	wry
rob	cur	pet	but	ell
sob	fur	ret	cut	ill
fop	pur	wet	gut	oll
hop	has	bit	hut	elm
lop	bat	fit	nut	ash
mop	cat	hit	put	oak
pop	fat	kit	shy	art
sop	hat	sit	thy	ink
top	mat	wit	sky	ask
bar	pat	dot	fly	ant
car	rat	got	ply	orb
far	sat	hot	sly	see
jar	bet	jot	bry	fly
mar	fet	lot	cry	you
par	get	not	dry	tom
tar	jet	pot	fry	and
war	let	rot	pry	end

---

### TABLE III.

#### EASY LESSONS, IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE LETTERS.

## LESSON I.

His pen is bad.  
I met a man.  
He has a net.  
We had an egg.

## LESSON II.

Let me get a nap.  
My hat was on.  
His hat is off.  
We are all up.

VIII. LESSON IX

try  
wry  
ell  
ill  
oll  
elm  
ash  
oak  
art  
ink  
ask  
ant  
orb  
see  
fly  
you  
tom  
and  
end

LESSON III.

His pen has no ink in it.  
Bid him get my hat.  
I met a man and a pig.  
Let me go for my peg top.

LESSON IV.

Let the cat be put in a bag.  
I can eat an egg.  
The dog bit my toe.  
The cat and dog are oft at war.

LESSON V.

You are a bad boy if you nip off the leg of  
a fly.  
A fox got my old hen, and eat her.  
Our dog got the fox.  
Do as you are bid, or it may be bad for  
you.

FEEDING

IX. LESSON X

a nap.  
s on.  
off.  
up.

LESSON VI.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog bit the  
cat. Do not let the cat lie on the bed: but  
you may pat her, and let her lie by you. See  
how glad she is now I pat her. Why does she  
cry mew? Let her run out.

## TABLE IV.

## EASY WORDS NOT EXCEEDING SIX LETTERS.

LESSON I.	LESSON II.	LESSON III.	LESSON IV.	LESSON V
half	shell	balm	jamb	sand
pelf	smell	calm	lamb	brand
wolf	spell	palm	bomb	grand
balk	swell	qualm	comb	stand
talk	bill	psalm	tomb	strand
walk	fill	helm	womb	bend
bilk	gill	whelm	dumb	fend
milk	kill	yelp	thumb	mend
silk	mill	skelp	cramp	rend
folk	pill	whelp	stamp	send
bulk	till	halt	hemp	tend
hulk	will	malt	limp	vend
gall	chill	salt	bump	blind
hall	drill	belt	dump	spend
mall	skill	felt	hump	bind
pall	spill	melt	camp	find
tall	still	pelt	damp	hind
wall	swill	welt	lamp	kind
small	doll	smelt	champ	mind
stall	loll	spelt	clamp	rind
bell	poll	gilt	jump	blind
cell	roll	hilt	pump	grind
fell	droll	jilt	rump	wind
hell	stroll	tilt	plump	bond
sell	dull	spilt	stump	fond
tell	gull	stilt	trump	pond
well	hull	bolt	hymn	fund
yell	lall	colt	limn	fang
dwelt	bull	ache	band	gang
knell	full	toe	hand	bang
quell	pull	eyes	land	pang

## LETTERS.

## V. LESSON V

sand  
brand  
grand  
stand  
strand  
bend  
fend  
mend  
rend  
send  
tend  
vend  
blind  
spend  
bind  
find  
hind  
kind  
mind  
rind  
blind  
grind  
wind  
bond  
fond  
pond  
fund  
fang  
gang  
bang  
pang

## LESSON VI.

rang  
fang  
twang  
ling  
ring  
sing  
wing  
bring  
cling  
fling  
sling  
sting  
swing  
thing  
wring  
spring  
string  
long  
song  
prong  
wrong  
strong  
throng  
bung  
dung  
hung  
rung  
sung  
clung  
flung  
stung  
ewung  
wring

## LESSON VII.

strung  
bank  
rank  
blank  
crank  
drank  
flank  
plank  
prank  
shank  
thank  
link  
pink  
sink  
wink  
blink  
brink  
chink  
clink  
drink  
slink  
think  
monk  
sunk  
drunk  
slunk  
trunk  
pant  
rant  
grant  
plant  
slant  
bent

## LESSON VIII.

dent  
lent  
rent  
sent  
tent  
vent  
went  
scent  
scene  
scythe  
scheme  
school  
spent  
dint  
hint  
lint  
mint  
tint  
flint  
font  
front  
hunt  
runt  
blunt  
grunt  
barb  
garb  
herb  
verb  
curb  
bard  
card  
hard

## LESSON IX.

lard  
nard  
pard  
yard  
ward  
herd  
bird  
third  
cord  
lord  
ford  
word  
sword  
board  
hoard  
scarf  
dwarf  
wharf  
turf  
scurf  
bark  
dark  
hark  
lark  
mark  
park  
shark  
spark  
frank  
cork  
fork  
stork  
pork

## LESSON X.

work  
lurk  
murk  
turk  
marl  
snarl  
twirl  
whirl  
hurl  
purl  
churl  
barm  
farm  
harm  
charm  
warm  
swarm  
form  
storm  
worm  
barn  
yarn  
fern  
stern  
born  
corn  
horn  
morn  
scorn  
thorn  
lorn  
torn  
mourn

LESSON XI.	LESSON XII.	LESSON XIII.	LESSON XIV.	LESSON XV.
worn	port	push	mess	test
shorn	sport	bask	bless	vest
sworn	wort	cask	chess	west
burn	cash	mask	dress	zest
turn	dash	task	tress	blest
churn	gash	flask	stress	chest
spurn	hash	desk	hiss	crest
carp	lash	risk	kiss	fist
harp	mash	brisk	miss	hist
sharp	rash	frisk	bliss	list
bars	sash	whisk	boss	mist
cars	clash	busk	moss	grist
stars	crash	dusk	dross	twist
cart	flash	husk	gloss	whist
dart	gnash	musk	gross	wrist
hart	plash	rusk	loss	host
mart	smash	tusk	toss	most
part	trash	gasp	fuss	post
tart	quash	hasp	truss	ghost
smart	wash	rasp	cast	cost
start	flesh	clasp	fast	lost
chart	fresh	grasp	last	tost
warp	dish	wasp	mast	crost
quart	fish	lisp	past	frost
wart	wish	whist	vast	dust
flirt	gush	bass	blast	gust
shirt	rush	lass	ghast	just
skirt	blush	mass	best	must
spirt	brush	pass	jest	rust
sort	crush	brass	lest	crust
short	flush	class	nest	trust
snort	plush	glass	pest	thrust
fort	bush	less	rest	hath

LESSON XV.	LESSON XVI.	LESSON XVII.	LESSON XVIII.	LESSON XIX.	LESSON XX.
test	bath	witch	bright	pie	hail
vest	lath	awl	breeze	tart	wind
west	path	bawl	sneeze	milk	stone
zest	pith	crawl	freeze	jack	mud
blest	smith	drawl	lymph	tom	mire
chest	with	cow	nymph	sam	rock
crest	troth	bow	nigh	will	teeth
fist	both	vow	thigh	fish	eyes
hist	sloth	now	sigh	mam.	nose
list	wroth	owl	high	dad	lips
mist	doth	fowl	thigh	bed	legs
grist	moth	growl	ache	fire	arms
twist	broth	gnash	adze	smoke	feet
whist	cloth	gnat	aisle	sun	hands
wrist	froth	gnaw	yacht	moon	head
host	welch	rhyme	laugh	stars	face
most	filch	thyme	toe	desk	neck
post	milch	knack	cat	rod	eyes
ghost	haunch	kneel	dog	stick	choir
cost	launch	knob	man	cane	pique
lost	bench	know	boy	house	lieu
tost	tench	knock	girl	cow	quay
crost.	arch	knight	egg	gate	mulet
frost	march	fight	hen	east	buoy
dust	parch	light	cock	west	schism
rust	batch	might	book	north	czar
ust	hatch	night	bee	south	tow
must	latch	right	fly	dark	drachm
ust	catch	sight	coach	light	gaol
rust	fetch	tight	cart	night	quoit
rust	itch	blight	stick	day	aye
hrust	ditch	flight	pen	rain	quoif
ath	pitch	plight	ink	snow	ewe

EASY LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE TO TEACH THE SOUND AND  
USE OF THE E FINAL.

## LESSON I.

Al ale  
ar are  
at ate  
bab babe  
bal bale  
ban bane  
bar barē  
bas base  
bid bide  
bil bile  
bit bite  
can cane  
cam came  
car care  
cap cape  
col cole  
con cone  
cop cope  
cor core  
dal dale  
dam dame  
dan dane  
dar dare  
dat date  
din dine  
dol dole  
dom dome  
dot dote  
fam fame

## LESSON II.

fan fane  
fat fate  
fil file  
fin fine  
fir fire  
for fore  
gal gale  
gam game  
gap gape  
gat gate  
gor gore  
hal hale  
har hare  
hat hate  
her here  
hid hide  
hop hope  
hol hole  
kin kine  
kit kite  
lad lade  
mad made  
man mane  
mar mare  
mat mate  
mil mile  
mir mire  
mod mode  
mol mole

## LESSON III.

mop mope  
mor more  
mut mute  
nam name  
nap nape  
nil nile  
nod node  
nor nore  
not note  
od ode  
op ope  
pan pane  
par pare  
pat pate  
pil pile  
pin pine  
pol pole  
por pore  
rat rate  
rid ride  
rip ripe  
rit rite  
rob robe  
rod rode  
rop rope  
rot rote  
rud rude  
rul rule  
sal sale

## LESSON IV.

sam same  
sid side  
sin sine  
sir sire  
sit site  
sol sole  
sur sure  
tal tale  
tam tame  
tap tape  
tar tare  
tid tide  
til tile  
tim time  
tin tine  
ton tone  
top tope  
tub tube  
tun tune  
van vane  
val vale  
ven vene  
vil vile  
vin vine  
vot vote  
wid wide  
win wine  
wir wire  
wil wile

P

A  
An  
AA  
I ca  
I ca  
I atShe  
You  
Do  
FillTal  
A  
A  
A  
ASp  
Do  
I l  
Lo

## TABLE V.

## PROGRESSIVE LESSONS, CONSISTING OF EASY WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

## LESSON IV.

sam same  
 sid side  
 sin sine  
 sir sire  
 sit site  
 sol sole  
 sur sure  
 tal tale  
 tam tame  
 tap tape  
 tar tare  
 tid tide  
 til tile  
 tim time  
 tin tine  
 ton tone  
 top tope  
 tub tube  
 tun tune  
 van vane  
 val vale  
 ven vene  
 vil vile  
 vin vine  
 vot vote  
 wid wide  
 win wine  
 wir wire  
 wil wile

## LESSON I.

A mad ox.	A wild colt.	A live calf.
An old man.	A tame cat.	A gold ring.
A new fan.	A lean hen.	A warm muff.

## LESSON II.

A fat duck.	A lame pig.	A good dog.
I can call.	You will fall.	He may beg.
I can tell.	He must sell.	I will run.
I am tall.	I shall dig.	Tom was hot.

## LESSON III.

She is well.	He does hope.	He is not cold.
You can walk.	Ride your nag.	Fly your kite.
Do not hop.	Ring the bell.	Give it me.
Fill that box.	Spin the top.	Take your hat.

## LESSON IV.

Take this ball.	Toss that dump.	Buy it for us.
A good boy.	A sad dog.	A new whip.
A bad man.	A soft bed.	Get your book.
A dear girl.	A nice cake.	Go to the door.
A fine lad.	A long stick.	Come to the fire.

## LESSON V.

Spell that word.	Do you love me.	Come and read.
Do not cry.	Be a good lad.	Hear what I say.
I love you.	I like good boys.	Do as you are bid.
Look at it.	But not bad ones.	Mind your book.



## LESSON VI.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

## LESSON VII.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon.

## LESSON VIII.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite, to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

## LESSON IX.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, you must not waste it.

## LESSON X.

What are eyes for? To see with.  
 What are ears for? To hear with.  
 What is a tongue for? To talk with.  
 What are teeth for? To eat with.  
 What is a nose for? To smell with.  
 What are legs for? To walk with.

## LESSON XI.

Now read you Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach  
 . Do not tell you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the  
 hat is a good words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet  
 you in. speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in  
 the room may hear you.

## LESSON XII.

ing tail. Sh Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good  
 if she finds care of the house. He will bark, but he will not  
 and kill him bite if you do not hurt him.  
 Here is a fine sleek cat. She purs and frisks,  
 ok, you shall and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will  
 op, or a ball scratch you, and make you bleed.  
 u have a top See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his  
 e a ball, you bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.  
 you ought to

## LESSON XIII.

es, good girl Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her;  
 e. Boil some a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an  
 ill the milk our; and a bee on her frock will put her in a  
 nd. Do not t; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buz  
 read is made n her ear, she would call all in the house to help  
 her as if she was hurt.

## LESSON XIV.

h. You must not hurt live things. You should  
 with. not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor  
 . wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do  
 th. good, and will not sting you if you do not  
 o. touch them. All that has life can feel as well as  
 you can.

## LESSON XV.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, sev-en, eight, nine, ten.

## LESSON XVI.

Tom fell in the pond; they got him out, but he was wet and cold, and his eyes were shut; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in; but he would go, and he did fall in; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

## LESSON XVII.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time; and was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the best boys in the school he made all the great boys his friends, and when he grew a great boy he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he stayed at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

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LES  
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grain  
slain  
stain  
swain  
train  
twain  
sprain  
strain  
faint  
paint

## TABLE VI.

EXERCISES IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, CONTAINING  
THE DIPHTHONGS *AI, EI, OI, EA, OA, IE, UE, UI, AU, OU.*

LESSON I.	LESSON II.	LESSON III.	LESSON IV.	LESSON V.
Aid	saint	void	reak	stream
laid	plaint	soil	weak	bean
maid	air	toil	bleak	dean
paid	fair	broil	freak	mean
said	hair	spoil	sneak	lean
waid	pair	coin	speak	clean
braid	chair	join	scream	glean
plaid	stair	loin	squeak	heap
staid	bait	groin	deal	leap
gain	gait	joint	heal	reap
main	wait	point	meal	cheap
pain	plait	pea	peal	ear
rain	faith	sea	seal	dear
blain	saith	tea	teal	fear
brain	neigh	flea	steal	hear
chain	weigh	plea	sweal	near
drain	eight	each	beam	sear
grain	weight	beach	ream	year
slain	rein	leach	seam	blear
stain	vein	peach	team	clear
swain	feign	reach	bream	smear
train	reign	teach	cream	spear
twain	heir	bleach	dream	ease
sprain	their	breach	fleam	pease
strain	height	preach	gleam	tease
faint	voice	beak	steam	please
paint	choice	peak	scream	seas

LESSON VI.	LESSON VII.	LESSON VIII.	LESSON IX.	LESSON X.
fleas	search	groan	thieve	bound
cease	earl	oar	lies	found
peace	pearl	boar	pies	hound
grease	earn	roar	ties	pound
east	learn	soar	quest	round
beast	earth	boast	guest	sound
feast	dearth	roast	suit	wound
least	hearth	toast	fruit	ground
eat	heart	boat	juice	sour
seat	great	coat	sluice	flour
beat	bear	goat	bruise	bout
heat	pear	moat	cruise	gout
meat	coach	float	build	doubt
neat	poach	throat	guild	lout
peat	roach	broad	guilt	pout
seat	goad	groat	quilt	rout
teat	load	brief	guise	cough
bleat	road	chief	laud	bought
cheat	toad	grief	fraud	thought
treat	woad	thief	daunt	ought
wheat	loaf	liege	jaunt	though
realm	oak	mien	haunt	four
dealt	coal	siege	vaunt	pour
health	foal	field	caught	tough
wealth	goal	wield	taught	rough
stealth	shoal	yield	fraught	your
breast	foam	shield	aunt	crowd
sweat	loam	fierce	loud	sheath
threat	roam	pierce	cloud	sheathe
death	loan	tierce	plough	wreathe
breath	moan	grieve	bough	breathe

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## LESSON X.

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hound  
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sound  
wound  
ground  
sour  
flour  
bout  
gout  
doubt  
lout  
pout  
rout  
cough  
bought  
thought  
ought  
though  
four  
pour  
tough  
rough  
your  
crowd  
sheath  
sheathe  
wreath  
breathe

## TABLE VII.

## OTHER EASY LESSONS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good, she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good? No. Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should: so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. Oh dear, how she did cry! The nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

## LESSON II.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make Doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash. Now these were fine things, you know: but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make Doll's clothes when she had cut them out; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and then

she went hard to work, and made Doll quite smart in a short time.

## LESSON III.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work; so her Aunt said, You are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox. So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play room, where they saw a Doll's house with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well for if she had not, she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

## LESSON IV.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields,—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

## LESSON V.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of his

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ee Miss Cox  
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d plates, and  
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Miss Rose wa  
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bird like it

eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes; and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so; no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he was like to die; but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

#### LESSON VI.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them; so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get any more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest;—her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry; Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home?

#### LESSON VII.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it; and

and such a pa  
see out of h



it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

### LESSON VIII.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could; but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I would not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things; if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

### LESSON IX.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

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be  
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Ab-  
ab-l  
ab-j  
a-bl  
ab-s  
ab-s  
ab-s  
ac-c  
a"-c  
a-co  
a-cr  
a" c  
ac-t  
act-  
act-  
act-  
ad-a  
ad-d  
ad-d  
ad-v  
ad-v  
ad-v  
af-t  
a-ge  
a-ge  
a"-g  
a-gu  
ail-m  
ai-r  
al-d

## TABLE VIII.

The double accent (") shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced double; thus ca''-bin is pronounced cab-bin.

LESSON I.	LESSON II.	LESSON III.	LESSON IV.
Ab-ba	al-ley	arc-tic	back-wards
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dent	ba-con
ab-ject'	a''-loe	ar-dour	bad-ger
a-ble	al-so	ar-gent	bad-ness
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-gue	baf- <del>le</del>
ab-sent	al-tër	a''-rid	bag-gage
ab-tract	al-um	arm-ed	bai-liff
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-mour	ba-ker
a''-cid	am-ber	ar-my	ba''-lance
a-corn	am-ble	ar-rant	bald-ness
a-cre	am-bush	ar-row	bale-ful
a'' crid	am-ple	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-tive	an-chor	art-ist	bal-last
act-or	an-gel	art-less	bal-lot
act-ress	an-ger	ash-es	bal-sam
ad-age	an-gle	ask-er	band-age
ad-der	an-gry	as-pect	band-box
ad-dle	an-cle	as-pen	ban-dy
ad-vent	an-nals	as-sets	bane-ful
ad-verb	an-swer	asth-ma	ba''-nish
ad-verse	an-tic	au-dit	bank-er
af-ter	an-vil	au-thor	bank-rupt
a-aged	a-ny	aw-ful	ban-ner
a-gent	ap-ple	ax-is	ban-quet
a''-gile	a-pril	a-zure	ban-ter
a-gue	a-pron	Bab-ble	bant-ling
ail-ment	apt-ness	bab-bler	bap-tism
ai-ry	ar-bour	ba-by	barb-ed
al-der	arch-er	back-bite	bar-ber

## LESSON V.

bare-foot  
 bare-ness  
 bar-gain  
 bark-ing  
 bar-ley  
 ba"-ron  
 bar-ren  
 bar-row  
 bar-ter  
 base-ness  
 bash-ful  
 ba-sin  
 bas-ket  
 bas-tard  
 bat-ten  
 bat-tle  
 bawl-ing  
 bea-con  
 bea-dle  
 bea-my  
 beard-less  
 bear-er  
 beast-ly  
 beat-er  
 beau-ty  
 bed-ding  
 bee-hive  
 beg-gar  
 be-ing  
 bed-lam  
 bed-time  
 bel-fry  
 bel-man

## LESSON VI.

bel-low  
 bel-ly  
 her-ry  
 be-som  
 bet-ter  
 bé-vy  
 bí-as  
 bib-ber  
 bi-ble  
 bid-der  
 big-ness  
 bi-got  
 bil-let  
 bind-er  
 bind-ing  
 birch-en  
 bird-lime  
 birth-day  
 bi"-shop  
 bit-ter  
 bit-tern  
 black-en  
 black-ness  
 blad-der  
 blame-less  
 blan-dish  
 blan-ket  
 bleak-ness  
 bleat-ing  
 bleed-ing  
 ble"-mish  
 bles-sing  
 blind-fold

## LESSON VII.

blind-ness  
 blis-ter  
 bloat-ed  
 blood-shed  
 bloo"-dy  
 bloom-ing  
 blos-som  
 blow-ing  
 blub-ber  
 blue-ness  
 blun-der  
 blunt-less  
 blus-ter  
 board-er  
 boast-er  
 boast-ing  
 bob-bin  
 bod-kin  
 bo"-dy  
 bog-gle  
 boil-er  
 bold-ness  
 bol-ster  
 bond-age  
 bon-fire  
 bon-net  
 bon-ny  
 bo-ny  
 boo-by  
 book-ish  
 hoor-ish  
 boo-ty  
 bor-der

## LESSON VIII.

bor-row  
 bot-tle  
 bot-tom  
 bound-less  
 boun-ty  
 bow-els  
 bow-er  
 box-er  
 boy-ish  
 brace-let  
 brack-et  
 brack-ish  
 brag-ger  
 bram-ble  
 bran-dish  
 brave-ly  
 brawl-ing  
 braw-ny  
 bra-zen  
 break-fast  
 breast-plate  
 breath-less  
 breed-ing  
 brew-er  
 bri-ber  
 brick-bat  
 brick-kiln  
 bri-dal  
 bride-maid  
 bri-dle  
 briefly  
 bri-ar  
 bright-ness

LESSON VIII.

or-row  
ot-tle  
ot-tom  
ound-less  
oun-ty  
ow-els  
ow-er  
ox-er  
oy-ish  
race-let  
rack-et  
rack-ish  
rag-ger  
ram-ble  
ran-dish  
rave-ly  
rawl-ing  
raw-ny  
ra-zen  
reak-fast  
reast-plate  
reath-less  
reed-ing  
rew-er  
ri-ber  
rick-bat  
rick-kiln  
ri-dal  
ride-maid  
ri-dle  
rief-ly  
ri-ar  
right-ness

LESSON IX.

brim-mer  
brim-stone  
bring-er  
bri-ny  
bris-tle  
brit-tle  
bro-ken  
bro-ker  
bru-tal  
bru-tish  
bub-ble  
buck-et  
buc-kle  
buck-ler  
buck-ram  
bud-get  
buff-et  
bug-bear  
bug-le  
bul-ky  
bul-let  
bul-rush  
bul-wark  
bum-per  
bump-kin  
bun-dle  
bun-gle  
bun-gler  
bur-den  
bur-gess  
burn-er  
burn-ing  
bur-row

LESSON X.

bush-el  
bus-tle  
butch-er  
but-ler  
but-ter  
but-tock  
bux-om  
buz-zard  
Cab-bage  
ca"-bin  
ca-ble  
cad-dy  
ca-dence  
call-ing  
cal-lous  
cam-bric  
cam-let  
can-cel  
can-cer  
can-did  
can-dle  
can-ker  
can-non  
cant-er  
can-vas  
ca-per  
ca-pon  
cap-tain  
cap-tive  
cap-ture  
car-case  
card-er  
care-ful

LESSON XI.

care-less  
car-nage  
car-rot  
car-pet  
cart-er  
carv-er  
case-ment  
cas-ket  
cast-or  
cas-tle  
cau-dle  
ca"-vil  
cause-way  
caus-tic  
ce-dar  
ceil-ing  
cel-lar  
cen-sure  
cen-tre  
ce-rate  
cer-tain  
chal-dron  
cha"-lice  
chal-lenge  
cham-ber  
chan-cel  
chand-ler  
chan-ger  
chan-ging  
chan-nel  
cha"-pel  
chap-lain  
chap-let

LESSON XII.

chap-man  
chap-ter  
char-coal  
char-ger  
charm-er  
charm-ing  
char-ter  
chas-ten  
chat-tels  
chat-ter  
cheap-en  
cheap-ness  
chéat-er  
cheer-ful  
che"-mist  
che"-rish  
cher-ry  
ches-nut  
chief-ly  
child-hood  
child-ish  
chil-dren  
chim-ney  
chi"-sel  
cho-ler  
chop-ping  
chris-ten  
chuc-kle  
churl-ish  
churn-ing  
cy-der  
cin-der  
ci-pher

LESSON XIII.

cir-cle  
cis-tern  
ci"-tron  
ci"-ty  
clam-ber  
clam-my  
cla"-mour  
clap-per  
cla"-ret  
clas-sic  
clat-ter  
clean-ly  
clear-ness  
cler-gy  
cle"-ver  
cli-ent  
cli-mate  
cling-er  
clog-gy  
clois-ter  
clo-ser  
clo"-set  
clou-dy  
clo-ver  
clo-ven  
clown-ish  
clus-ter  
clum-sy  
clot-ty  
cob-bler  
cob-nut  
cob-web  
cock-pit

LESSON XIV.

cod-lin  
cof-fee  
cold-ness  
col-lar  
col-lect  
col-lege  
col-lop  
co-lon  
co"-lor  
com-bat  
come-ly  
com-er  
co"-met  
comi-fort  
com-ma  
com-ment  
com-merce  
com-mon  
com-pact  
com-pass  
com-pound  
com-rade  
con-cave  
con-cert  
con-cord  
con-course  
con-duct  
con-duit  
con-flict  
con-gress  
con-quer  
con-quest  
con-stant

LESSON XV.

con-sul  
con-test  
con-text  
con-tract  
con-trite  
con-vent  
con-vert  
con-vex  
con-vict  
cool-er  
cool-ness  
coop-er  
cop-per  
cord-age  
cor-ner  
cos-tive  
cost-ly  
cot-ton  
co"-ver  
coun-cil  
coun-sel  
coun-ter  
coun-ty  
coup-let  
court-ly  
cow-ard  
cou-sin  
crack-er  
crack-le  
craf-ty  
crea-ture  
cre"-dit  
crib-bage

LESSON XVI.

crook-ed  
cross-ness  
crotch-et  
crude-ly  
cru-el  
cru-et  
crum-ple  
crup-per  
crus-ty  
crys-tal  
cud-gel  
cul-prit  
cum-ber  
cun-ning  
cup-board  
cu-rate  
cur-dle  
cur-few  
curl-ing  
cur-rant  
curt-sey  
cur-rent  
cur-ry  
curs-ed  
cur-tain  
cur-ved  
cus-tard  
cus-tom  
cut-ler  
cyn-ic  
cy-press  
Dab-ble  
dab-bler

LESSON XVII.

dag-  
dai-  
dai-  
dai-  
dal-  
da"  
da"  
dan-  
dan-  
dan-  
dan-  
dap-  
dark-  
darl-  
das-t  
daz-z  
dear-  
dear-  
dead-  
death-  
debt-  
de-ce  
de-ist  
de"-l  
dib-b  
dic-ta  
di-et  
dif-fe  
dim-n  
dim-p  
din-ne  
dis-co

LESSON XVI.

book-ed  
boss-ness  
botch-et  
brude-ly  
bru-el  
bru-et  
brum-ple  
brup-per  
brus-ty  
brys-tal  
bud-gel  
bul-prit  
bum-ber  
bun-ning  
bup-board  
bu-rate  
bur-dle  
bur-few  
burl-ing  
bur-rant  
burt-sey  
bur-rent  
bur-ry  
burs-ed  
bur-tain  
bur-ved  
bus-tard  
bus-tom  
but-ler  
bryn-ic  
by-press  
Dab-ble  
dab-bler

LESSON XVII.

dag-ger  
dai-ly  
dain-ty  
dai-ry  
dal-ly  
da"-mage  
da"-mask  
dam-sel  
dan-cer  
dan-dle  
dan-driff  
dan-gle  
dap-per  
dark-ness  
darl-ing  
das-tard  
daz-zle  
dear-ly  
dear-ness  
dead-ness  
death-less  
debt-or  
de-cent  
de-ist  
de"-luge  
dib-ble  
dic-tate  
di-et  
dif-fer  
dim-ness  
dim-ple  
din-ner  
dis-cord

LESSON XVIII.

dis-mal  
dis-tance  
dis-tant  
do-er  
dog-ger  
dol-lar  
dol-phin  
do-nor  
dor-mant  
doub-let  
doubt-ful  
doubt-less  
dough-ty  
dow-er  
dow-las  
down-ward  
dow-ny  
drag-gle  
dra"-gon  
dra-per  
draw-er  
draw-ing  
dread-ful  
dream-er  
dri-ver  
drop-sy  
drub-bing  
drum-mer  
drunk-ard  
duke-dom  
dul-ness  
du-rance  
du-ty

LESSON XIX.

dwell-ing  
dwin-dle  
Ea-ger  
ea-gle  
east-er  
eat-er  
ear-ly  
earth-en  
e"-cho  
ed-dy  
e-dict  
ef-fort  
e-gress  
ei-ther  
el-bow  
el-der  
em-blem  
em-met  
em-pire  
emp-ty  
end-less  
en-ter  
en-try  
en-voy  
en-vy  
eph-od  
e"-pic  
e-equal  
er-ror  
es-say  
es-sence  
e"-thic  
e-ven

LESSON XX.

e"-ver  
evil  
ex-it  
eye-sight  
eye-sore  
Fa-ble  
fa"-bric  
fa-cing  
fac-tor  
fag-got  
faint-ness  
faith-ful  
fal-con  
fal-low  
false-hood  
fa"-mine  
fa"-mish  
fa-mous  
fan-cy  
far-mer  
far-row  
far-ther  
fast-en  
fa-tal  
fa-ther  
faul-ty  
fa-vour  
fawn-ing  
fear-ful  
fea-ther  
fee-ble  
feel-ing  
feign-ed

## LESSON XXI.

fel-low  
 fe"-lon  
 fe-male  
 fen-cer  
 fen-der  
 fer-tile  
 fer-vent  
 fes-ter  
 fet-ter  
 fe-ver  
 fid-dle  
 fi"-gure  
 fill-er  
 fil-thy  
 fi-nal  
 fin-ger  
 fi-nish  
 firm-ness  
 fix-ed  
 flab-by  
 fla"-gon  
 fla-grant  
 flan-nel  
 fla-vour  
 flesh-ly  
 flo-rist  
 flow-er  
 flus-ter  
 flut-ter  
 fol-low  
 fol-ly  
 fon-dle  
 fool-ish

## LESSON XXII.

foot-step  
 fore-cast  
 fore-most  
 fore-sight  
 fore-head  
 fo"-rest  
 for-mal  
 for-mer  
 fort-night  
 for-tune  
 found-er  
 foun-tain  
 fowl-er  
 frá-frant  
 free-ly  
 fren-zy  
 friend-ly  
 fri"-gate  
 fros-ty  
 fro-ward  
 frow-zy  
 fruit-ful  
 full-er  
 fu-my  
 fun-nel  
 fun-ny  
 fur-nace  
 fur-nish  
 fur-row  
 fur-ther  
 fu-ry  
 fus-ty  
 fu-tile

## LESSON XXIII.

fu-ture  
 Gab-ble  
 gain-ful  
 gal-lant  
 gal-ley  
 gal-lon  
 gal-lop  
 gam-ble  
 game-ster  
 gam-mon  
 gan-der  
 gaunt-let  
 gar-bage  
 gar-den  
 gar-gle  
 gar-land  
 gar-ment  
 gar-ner  
 gar-nish  
 gar-ret  
 gar-ter  
 ga-ther  
 gau-dy  
 ga-zer  
 geld-ing  
 gen-der  
 gen-tile  
 gen-tle  
 gen-try  
 ges-ture  
 get-ting  
 gew-gaw  
 ghast-ly

## LESSON XXIV

gi-ant  
 gib-bet  
 gid-dy  
 gig-gle  
 gild-er  
 gild-ing  
 gim-let  
 gin-ger  
 gir-dle  
 girl-ish  
 giv-er  
 glad-den  
 glad-ness  
 glean-er  
 glib-ly  
 glim-mer  
 glis-ten  
 gloo-my  
 glo-ry  
 glos-sy  
 glut-ton  
 gnash-ing  
 gob-let  
 god-ly  
 go-er  
 gold-en  
 gos-ling  
 gos-pel  
 gos-sip  
 gou-ty  
 grace-ful  
 gram-mar  
 gran-deur

LESSON XXIV.	LESSON XXV.	LESSON XXVI.	LESSON XXVII.	LESSON XXVIII.
-ant	gras-sy	hag-gle	hea"-dy	hol-land
b-bet	gra-tis	hail-stone	heal-ing	hol-low
d-dy	gra-ver	hai-ry	hear-ing	ho-ly
g-gle	gra-vy	halt-er	heark-en	ho"-mage
ld-er	gra-zing	ham-let	heart-en	home-ly
ld-ing	grea-sy	ham-per	heart-less	ho"-nest
im-let	great-ly	hand-ful	hea-then	hó-nour
in-ger	great-ness	hand-maid	hea"-ven	hood-wink
ir-dle	gree-dy	hand-some	hea"-vy	hope-ful
irl-ish	green-ish	han-dy	he-brew	hope-less
iv-er	greet-ing	hang-er	hec-tor	hor-rid
lad-den	griev-ance	hang-ings	heed-ful	hor-ror
lad-ness	griev-ous	han-ker	hel-met	hos-tage
lean-er	grind-er	hap-pen	help-er	host-ess
lib-ly	gris-kin	hap-py	help-ful	hos-tile
lim-mer	gris-ly	ha"-rass	help-less	hot-house
lis-ten	grist-ly	har-bour	hem-lock	hour-ly
loo-my	groan-ing	hard-en	herb-age	house-hold
lo-ry	gro-cer	har-dy	herds-man	hu-man
los-sy	grot-to	harm-ful	her-mit	hum-ble
lut-ton	ground-less	harm-less	her-ring	hu-mour
nash-ing	gruff-ness	har-ness	hew-er	hun-ger
ob-let	guilt-less	har-row	hic-cup	hun-ter
od-ly	guil-ty	har-vest	hig-gler	hur-ry
o-er	gun-ner	hast-en	high-ness	hurt-ful
old-en	gus-set	hat-ter	hil-lock	hus-ky
os-ling	gust-ty	hate-ful	hil-ly	hys-sop
os-pel	gut-ter	ha-tred	hin-der	I-dler
os-sip	guz-zle	haugh-ty	hire-ling	i-dol
ou-ty	Ha"-bit	haunt-ed	hob-ble	i"-mage
race-ful	hack-ney	há-zard	hog-gish	in-cense
ram-mar	had-dock	ha-zel	hogs-head	in-came
gran-deur	hag-gard	ha-zy	hold-fast	in-dex



LESSON XXIX.	LESSON XXX.	LESSON XXXI.	LESSON XXXII.
in-fant	jour-nal	lad-der	lim-ber
ink-stand	jour-ney	la-ding	li"-mit
in-let	joy-ful	la-dle	limn-er
in-mate	joy-less	la-dy	lin-guist
in-most	joy-ous	lamb-kin	li-on
in-quest	judg-ment	lan-cet	list-ed
in-road	jug-gle	land-lord	lit-ter
in-sect	jui-cy	land-mark	lit-tle
in-sult	jum-ble	land-scape	live-ly
in-sight	ju-ry	lan-guage	li"-ver
in-stance	just-ice	lan-guid	li"-zard
in-stant	just-ly	lap-pet	lead-ing
in-step	Keen-ness	lar-der	lob-by
in-to	keep-er	la"-ther	lob-ster
in-voice	ken-nel	lat-ter	lock-et
i-ron	ker-nel	laugh-ter	lo-cust
is-sue	ket-tle	law-ful	lodg-ment
i-tem	key-hole	law-yer	lodg-er
Jab-ber	kid-nap	lead-en	lof-ty
jag-ged	kid-ney	lead-er	log-wood
jan-gle	kin-dle	lea-ky	long-ing
jar-gon	kind-ness	lean-ness	loose-ness
jas-per	king-dom	learn-ing	lord-ly
jea"-lous	kins-man	leá-ther	loud-ness
jel-ly	kit-chen	length-en	love-ly
jest-er	kna-vish	le-per	lo"-ver
Je-sus	kneel-ing	le"-vel	low-ly
jew-el	know-ing	le"-vy	low-ness
jew-ish	know-ledge	li-bel	loy-al
jin-gle	knuc-kle	li-cence	lu-cid
join-er	La-bel	life-less	lug-gage
join-ture	la-bour	light-en	lun-ber
jol-ly	lack-ing	light-ning	lurch-er

## LESSON XXXII.

lim-ber  
li"-mit  
limn-er  
lin-guist  
li-on  
list-ed  
lit-ter  
lit-tle  
live-ly  
li"-ver  
li"-zard  
lead-ing  
lob-by  
lob-ster  
lock-et  
lo-cust  
lodg-ment  
lodg-er  
lof-ty  
log-wood  
long-ing  
loose-ness  
lord-ly  
loud-ness  
love-ly  
lo"-ver  
low-ly  
low-ness  
loy-al  
lu-cid  
lug-gage  
lum-ber  
lurch-er

## LESSON XXXIII.

lurk-er  
luc-ky  
ly"-ric  
Mag-got  
ma-jor  
ma-ker  
mal-let  
malt-ster  
mam-mon  
man-drake  
man-gle  
man-ly  
man-ner  
man-tle  
ma-ny  
mar-ble  
mar-ker  
marks-man  
mar-row  
mar-quis  
mar-shal  
mar-tyr  
ma-son  
mas-ter  
mat-ter  
max-im  
may-or  
may-pole  
mea-ly  
mean-ing  
mea-sure  
med-dle  
meek-ness

## LESSON XXXIV.

mel-low  
mem-ber  
me"-nace  
mend-er  
men-tal  
mer-cer  
mer-chant  
mer-cy  
me"-rit  
mes-sage  
me"-tal  
me"-thod  
mid-dle  
migh-ty  
mil-dew  
mild-ness  
mill-stone  
mil-ky  
mill-er  
mi"-mic  
mind-ful  
min-gle  
mis-chief  
mi-ser  
mix-ture  
mock-er  
mo"-del  
mo"-dern  
mo"-dest  
mois-ture  
mo-ment  
mon-key  
mon-ster

## LESSON XXXV.

month-ly  
mo"-ral  
mor-sel  
mor-tal  
mor-tar  
most-ly  
mo"-ther  
mo-tive  
move-ment  
moun-tain  
mourn-ful  
mouth-ful  
mud-dle  
mud-dy  
muf-fle  
mum-ble  
mum-my  
mur-der  
mur-mur  
mush-room  
mu-sic  
mus-ket  
mus-lin  
mus-tard  
mus-ty  
mut-ton  
muz-zle  
myr-tle  
mys-tic  
Nail-er  
na-ked  
name-less  
nap-kin

## LESSON XXXVI.

nar-row  
nas-ty  
na-tive  
na-ture  
na-vel  
naugh-ty  
na-vy  
neat-ness  
neck-cloth  
need-ful  
nee-dle  
nee-dy  
ne-gro  
neigh-bour  
nei-ther  
ne"-pew  
ner-vous  
net-tle  
new-ly  
new-ness  
nib-ble  
nice-ness  
nig-gard  
night-cap  
nim-ble  
nip-ple  
no-ble  
nog-gin  
non-age  
non-sense  
non-suit  
nos-tril  
nos-trum

## LESSON XXXVII.

no"-thing  
no-tice  
no"-vel  
no"-vice  
num-ber  
nurs-er  
nur-ture  
nut-meg  
Oaf-ish  
oak-en  
oat-meal  
ob-ject  
ob-long  
o-chre  
o-dour  
of-fer  
of-fice  
off-spring  
o-gle  
oil-man  
oint-ment  
old-er  
o"-live  
o-men  
on-set  
o-pen  
op-tic  
o-pal  
o"-range  
or-der  
or-gan  
o"-ther  
o-ral

## LESSON XXXVIII.

ot-ter  
o-ver  
out-cast  
out-cry  
out-er  
out-most  
out-rage  
out-ward  
out-work  
own-er  
oys-ter  
Pa-cer  
pack-age  
pack-er  
pack-et  
pad-dle  
pad-dock  
pad-lock  
pad-lock  
pa-gan  
pain-ful  
paint-er  
paint-ing  
pa"-lace  
pa-late  
pale-ness  
pal-let  
pam-phlet  
pan-cake  
pa"-nic  
pan-try  
pa-per  
pa-pist  
par-boil

## LESSON XXXIX.

par-cel  
parch-ing  
parch-ment  
par-don  
pa-rent  
par-ley  
par-lour  
par-rot  
par-ry  
par-son  
part-ner  
par-ty  
pas-sage  
pas-sive  
pass-port  
pas-ture  
pa"-tent  
pave-ment  
pay-ment  
pea-cock  
peb-ble  
pe"-dant  
ped-lar  
peep-er  
pee-vish  
pelt-ing  
pen-dant  
pen-man  
pen-ny  
pen-sive  
peo-ple  
pep-per  
per-fect

## LESSON XL.

pe"-ril  
pe"-rish  
per-jure  
per-ry  
per-son  
pert-ness  
pes-ter  
pes-tle  
pet-ty  
pew-ter  
phi-al  
phren-sy  
phy"-sic  
pic-kle  
pick-lock  
pic-ture  
pie-ces  
pig-my  
pil-fer  
pil-grim  
pil-lage  
pill-box  
pi-lot  
pim-ple  
pin-case  
pin-cers  
pinch-ing  
pi-per  
pip-pin  
pi-rate  
pitch-er  
pit-tance  
pi"-ty

LESSON XL.

be"-ril  
be"-rish  
ber-jure  
ber-ry  
ber-son  
bert-ness  
bes-ter  
bes-tle  
pet-ty  
pew-ter  
phi-al  
phren-sy  
phy"-sic  
pic-kle  
pick-lock  
pic-ture  
pie-ces  
pig-my  
pil-fer  
pil-grim  
pil-lage  
pill-box  
pi-lot  
pim-ple  
pin-case  
pin-cers  
pinch-ing  
pi-per  
pip-pin  
pi-rate  
pitch-er  
pit-tance  
pi"-ty

LESSON XLI.

pi-vot  
pla-ces  
plá-cid  
plain-tiff  
plá-net  
plan-ter  
pla"-shy  
plas-ter  
plat-ted  
plat-ter  
play-er  
play-ing  
pleá-sant  
plot-ter  
plu-mage  
plum-met  
plump-ness  
plun-der  
plu-ral  
ply-ing  
poach-er  
pock-et  
po-et  
poi-son  
po-ker  
po-lar  
po"-lish  
pom-pous  
pon-der  
po-pish  
pop-py  
port-al  
pos-set

LESSON XLII.

post-age  
pos-ture  
po-tent  
pot-ter  
pot-tle  
poul-try  
pounce-box  
pound-age  
pound-er  
pow-er  
pow-der  
prac-tice  
prais-er  
pran-cer  
prat-tle  
prat-tler  
pray-er  
preach-er  
pre"-bend  
pre-cept  
pre-dal  
pre"-face  
pre"-late  
pre-lude  
pre-sage  
pre" sence  
pre"-sent  
press-er  
pric-kle  
prick-ly  
priest-hood  
pri-mate  
pri"-mer

LESSON XLIII.

prin-cess  
pri-vate  
pri"-vy  
pro-blem  
proc-tor  
pro"-duce  
pro"-duct  
prof-fer  
pro"-fit  
pro"-gress  
pro"-ject  
pro-logue  
pro"-mise  
pró-phet  
pros-per  
pros-trate  
proud-ly  
prow-ess  
prowl-er  
pry-ing  
pru-dence  
pru-dent  
psalm-ist  
psalt-er  
pub-lic  
pub-lish  
puc-ker  
pud-ding  
pud-dle  
puff-er  
pul-let  
pul-pit  
pump-er

LESSON XLIV.

punc-ture  
pun-gent  
pu-nish  
pup-py  
pur-blind  
pure-ness  
pur-pose  
pu-trid  
puz-zle  
Qua"-drant  
quag-mire  
quaint-ness  
qua-ker  
qualm-ish  
quar-rel  
quar-ry  
quar-tan  
quar-ter  
qua-ver  
queer-ly  
que-ry  
quib-ble  
quick-en  
quick-ly  
quick-sand  
qui-et  
quin-sey  
quint-al  
quit-tent  
qui"-ver  
quo-rum  
quo-ta  
Rab-bit

## LESSON XLV.

rab-ble  
 ra-cer  
 rack-et  
 rá-dish  
 raf-fle  
 raf-ter  
 rag-ged  
 rail-er  
 rai-ment  
 rain-bow  
 rai-ny  
 rais-er  
 rai-sin  
 ra-kish  
 ral-ly  
 ram-ble  
 ram-mer  
 ram-pant  
 ram-part  
 ran-cour  
 ran-dom  
 ran-ger  
 ran-kle  
 ran-sack  
 ran-som  
 rant-er  
 ra"-pid  
 ra"-pine  
 rap-ture  
 rash-nes.  
 ra"-ther  
 rat-tle  
 ra"-vage

## LESSON XLVI.

ra-ven  
 raw-ness  
 ra-zor  
 read-er  
 rea-dy  
 re-al  
 reap-er  
 rea-son  
 re"-bel  
 re-cent  
 rec-kon  
 rec-tor  
 re"-fuse  
 rent-al  
 rest-less  
 re"-vel  
 ri"-band  
 rich-es  
 rid-dance  
 rid-dle  
 ri-der  
 ri-fle  
 right-ful  
 ri"-gour  
 ri-ot  
 rip-ple  
 ri-val  
 ri"-ver  
 ri"-vet  
 roar-ing  
 rob-ber  
 rock-et  
 roll-er

## LESSON XLVII.

ro-man  
 ro-mish  
 roo-my  
 ro-sy  
 rot-ten  
 round-ish  
 ro-ver  
 roy-al  
 rub-ber  
 rub-bish  
 ru-by  
 rud-der  
 rude-ness  
 rue-ful  
 ruf-fle  
 rug-ged  
 ru-in  
 ru-ler  
 rum-ble  
 rum-mage  
 ru-mour  
 rum-ple  
 run-let  
 run-ning  
 rup-ture  
 rus-tic  
 rus-ty  
 ruth-less  
 Sab-bath  
 sa-ble  
 sa-bre  
 sack-cloth  
 sad-den

## LESSON XLVIII.

sad-dle  
 safe-ly  
 safe-ty  
 saf-fron  
 sail-or  
 sal-ad  
 sal-ly  
 sal-mon  
 salt-ish  
 sal-vage  
 sal-ver  
 sam-ple  
 san-dal  
 san-dy  
 san-guine  
 sap-ling  
 sappy  
 sat-chel  
 sa"-tin  
 sa"-tire  
 sa"-vage  
 sau-cer  
 sa-ver  
 sau-sage  
 saw-yer  
 say-ing  
 scab-bard  
 scaff-ol  
 scam-per  
 scan-dal  
 scar-let  
 scat-ter  
 scho"-lar

## LESSON XLVIII.

ad-dle  
afe-ly  
afe-ty  
af-fron  
ail-or  
al-ad  
al-ly  
al-mon  
alt-ish  
al-vage  
al-ver  
am-ple  
an-dal  
an-dy  
an-guine  
ap-ling  
ap-py  
at-chel  
a"-tin  
a"-tire  
a"-vage  
au-cer  
a-ver  
au-sage  
aw-yer  
ay-ing  
cab-bard  
caf-fold  
cam-per  
can-dal  
car-let  
cat-ter  
cho"-lar

## LESSON XLIX.

sci-ence  
scoff-er  
scol-lop  
scorn-ful  
scrib-ble  
scrip-ture  
scrup-ple  
scuf-fle  
scull-er  
sculp-ture  
scur-vy  
seam-less  
sea-son  
se-cret  
seed-less  
see-ing  
seem-ly  
sell-er  
se"-nate  
sense-less  
sen-tence  
se-quel  
ser-mon  
ser-pent  
ser-vant  
ser-vice  
set-ter  
set-tle  
shab-by  
shac-kle  
sha"-dow  
shag-gy  
shal-low

## LESSON L.

sham-bles  
shame-ful  
shame-less  
shape-less  
sha-pen  
sharp-en  
sharp-er  
shat-ter  
shear-ing  
shel-ter  
shep-herd  
sher-iff  
sher-ry  
shil-ling  
shi-ning  
ship-wreck  
shock-ing  
short-er  
short-en  
sho"-vel  
should-er  
show-er  
shuf-fle  
shut-ter  
shut-tle  
sick-en  
sick-ness  
sight-less  
sig-nal  
si-lence  
si-lent  
sim-per  
sim-ple

## LESSON LI.

sim-ply  
si"-new  
sin-ful  
sing-ing  
sing-er  
sin-gle  
sin-ner  
si-ren  
sis-ter  
sit-ting  
skil-ful  
skil-let  
skim-mer  
slack-en  
slan-der  
slat-tern  
sla-vish  
sleep-er  
slee-py  
slip-per  
sli-ver  
slop-py  
sloth-ful  
slub-ber  
slug-gard  
slum-ber  
smell-ing  
smug-gle  
smut-ty  
snaf-fle  
snag-gy  
snap-per  
sneak-ing

## LESSON LII.

snuf-fle  
sock-et  
sod-den  
soft-en  
so"-lace  
so"-lemn  
so"-lid  
sor-did  
sor-row  
sor-ry  
sot-tish  
sound-ness  
span-gle  
spar-kle  
spar-row  
spat-ter  
speak-er  
speech-less  
spee-dy  
spin-dle  
spin-ner  
spi"-rit  
spit-tle  
spite-ful  
splint-er  
spo-ken  
sport-ing  
spot-less  
sprin-kle  
spun-gy  
squan-der  
squeam-ish  
sta-ble

## LESSON LIII.

stag-ger  
stag-nate  
stall-fed  
stam-mer  
stan-dish  
sta-ple  
star-tle  
state-ly  
sta-ting  
sta-tue  
sta"-ture  
sta"-tute  
stead-fast  
stee-ple  
steer-age  
stic-kle  
stiff-en  
sti-fle  
still-ness  
stin-gy  
stir-rup  
sto"-mach  
sto-ny  
stor-my  
sto-ry  
stout-ness  
strag-gle  
stran-gle  
strick-en  
strict-ly  
stri-king  
strip-ling  
struc-ture

## LESSON LIV.

stub-born  
stu-dent  
stum-ble  
stur-dy  
sub-ject  
suc-cour  
suck-ling  
sud-den  
suf-fer  
sul-len  
sul-ly  
sul-tan  
sul-try  
sum-mer  
sum-mit  
sum-mons  
sun-day  
sun-der  
sun-dry  
sup-per  
sup-ple  
sure-ty  
sur-feit  
sur-ly  
sur-name  
sur-plice  
swab-by  
swad-dle  
swag-ger  
swal-low  
swan-skin  
swar-thy  
swear-ing

## LESSON LV.

swea"-ty  
sweep-ing  
sweet-en  
sweet-ness  
swel-ling  
swift-ness  
swim-ming  
sys-tem  
Tab-by  
ta-ble  
tac-kle  
ta-ker  
ta"-lent  
tal-low  
tal-ly  
tame-ly  
tam-my  
tam-per  
tan-gle  
tan-kard  
tan-sy  
ta-per  
tap-ster  
tar-dy  
tar-get  
tar-ry  
tar-tar  
taste-less  
tas-ter  
tat-tle  
taw-dry  
taw-ny  
tai-lor

## LESSON LVI.

tell-er  
tem-per  
tem-pest  
tem-ple  
tempt-er  
ten-ant  
ten-der  
ter-race  
ter-ror  
tes-ty  
tet-ter  
thank-ful  
thatch-er  
thaw-ing  
there-fore  
thick-et  
thiev-ish  
thim-ble  
think-ing  
thirs-ty  
thor-ny  
thorn-back  
thought-ful  
thou-sand  
thrash-er  
threa-ten  
throb-bing  
thump-ing  
thun-der  
thurs-day  
tick-et  
tic-kle  
ti-dy

## LESSON LVI.

bell-er  
 em-per  
 em-pest  
 em-ple  
 empt-er  
 en-ant  
 en-der  
 er-race  
 er-ror  
 es-ty  
 et-ter  
 hank-ful  
 hatch-er  
 haw-ing  
 here-fore  
 hick-et  
 hiev-ish  
 him-ble  
 hink-ing  
 hirs-ty  
 hor-ny  
 horn-back  
 hought-ful  
 hous-and  
 hrash-er  
 hrea-ten  
 hrob-bing  
 hump-ing  
 hun-der  
 hurs-day  
 ick-et  
 ic-kle  
 i-dy

## LESSON LVII.

tight-en  
 till-age  
 till-er  
 tim-ber  
 time-ly  
 tinc-ture  
 tin-der  
 tin-gle  
 tin-ker  
 tin-sel  
 tip-pet  
 tip-ple  
 tire-some  
 ti-tle  
 tit-ter  
 tit-tle  
 toil-et  
 to-ken  
 ton-nage  
 tor-ment  
 tor-rent  
 tor-ture  
 to-tal  
 tot-ter  
 tow-el  
 tow-er  
 town-ship  
 tra-ding  
 traf-fic  
 trai-tor  
 tram-mel  
 tram-ple  
 tran-script

## LESSON LVIII.

trans-fer  
 trea-cle  
 trea-son  
 trea"-sure  
 trea-tise  
 treat-ment  
 trea-ty  
 trem-ble  
 trench-er  
 tres-pass  
 tri"-bune  
 tric-kle  
 tri-fle  
 trig-ger  
 trim-mer  
 tri"-ple  
 trip-ping  
 tri-umph  
 troop-er  
 tro-phy  
 trou"-ble  
 trow-sers  
 tru-ant  
 truc-kle  
 tru-ly  
 trum-pet  
 trun-dle  
 trus-ty  
 tuck-er  
 tues-day  
 tu-lip  
 tum-ble  
 tum-bler

## LESSON LIX.

tu-mid  
 tu-mour  
 tu-mult  
 tun-nel  
 tur-ban  
 tur-bid  
 tur-key  
 turn-er  
 tur-nip  
 turn-stile  
 tur-ret  
 tur-tle  
 tu-tor  
 twi-ght  
 twin-kle  
 twit-ter  
 tym-bal  
 ty-rant  
 Um-pire  
 un-cle  
 un-der  
 up-per  
 up-right  
 up-shot  
 up-ward  
 ur-gent  
 u-rine  
 u-sage  
 use-ful  
 ush-er  
 ut-most  
 ut-ter  
 Va-cant

## LESSON LX.

vá-grant  
 vain-ly  
 va"-lid  
 val-ley  
 va"-nish  
 van-quish  
 var-let  
 var-nish  
 va-ry  
 vas-sal  
 vel-vet  
 ven-der  
 ve"-nom  
 ven-ture  
 ver-dant  
 ver-dict  
 ver-ger  
 ver-juice  
 ver-min  
 vers-ed  
 ver-vain  
 ve"-ry  
 ves-per  
 ves-try  
 vex-ed  
 vi"-car  
 vic-tor  
 vi"-gour  
 vil-lain  
 vint-ner  
 vi-ol  
 vi-per  
 vir-gin



## LESSON LXI.

vir-tue  
vi"-sage  
vi"-sit  
vix-en  
vo-cal  
void-er  
vol-ley  
vo"-mit  
voy-age  
vul-gar  
vul-ture  
Wa-fer  
wag-gish  
wag-tail  
wai-ter  
wake-ful  
wal-let  
wal-low  
walk-er

## LESSON LXII.

wal-nut  
wan-der  
want-ing  
wan-ton  
war-fare  
war-like  
war-rant  
war-ren  
wash-ing  
wasp-ish  
waste-ful  
wa-ter  
watch-ful  
wat-tle  
wa-ver  
way-lay  
way-ward  
wea-ken  
wea-ry

## LESSON LXIII.

weal-thy  
wea"-pon  
wea"-ther  
weep-ing  
weigh-ty  
wel-fare  
wheat-en  
whis-per  
whis-tle  
whole-some  
wick-ed  
wi"-dow  
will-ing  
wind-ward  
win-ter  
wis-dom  
wit-less  
wit-ness  
wit-ty

## LESSON LXIV.

wo-ful  
won-der  
wor-ship  
wrong-ful  
Year-ly  
yearn-ing  
yel-low  
yeo-man  
yield-er  
yon-der  
young-er  
young-ster  
youth-ful  
Za-ny  
zea"-lot  
zea"-lous  
zen-ith  
ze"-phyr  
zig-zag

## TABLE IX.

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS, IN  
WORDS NOT EXCEEDING TWO SYLLABLES.

## LESSON I.

The dog barks. The hog grunts. The pig squeaks  
The horse neighs. The cock crows. The ass brays  
The cat purrs. The kit-ten mews. The bull bel-lows.  
The cow lows. The calf bleats. Sheep al-so bleat.  
The li-on roars. The wolf howls. The ti-ger growls.  
The fox barks. Mice squeak. The frog croaks. The

LESSON LXIV.

o-ful  
on-der  
or-ship  
yong-ful  
Year-ly  
earn-ing  
el-low  
eo-man  
ielder  
on-der  
young-er  
young-ster  
youth-ful  
Za-ny  
ea"-lot  
ea"-lous  
zen-ith  
ze"-phyr  
zig-zag

spar-row chirps. The swal-low twit-ters. The rook caws. The bit-tern booms. The tur-key gob-bles. The pea-cock screams. The bee-tle hums. The duck quacks. The goose cac-kles. Mon-keys chat-ter. The owl hoots. The screech-owl shrieks. The snake his-ses. Lit-tle boys and girls talk and read.

## LESSON II.

I want my din-ner; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Tho-mas shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one: take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No: you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some peas and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice pud-ding, and bread.

## LESSON III.

LESSONS, IN  
TABLES.

big squeaks  
e ass brays  
all bel-lows.  
al-so bleat.  
ger growls.  
roaks. The

There was a lit-tle boy; he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser; but this was a lit-tle boy, not higher than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a very plea-sant morn-ing; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said be-fore, and he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing about, first upon one flow-er, and then up-on an-o-ther; so he said, Pret-ty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must go and ga-ther ho-ney. Then the lit-tle boy met a dog, and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not

be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste, for fear bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and some wool. So the bird flew a-way. Then the lit-tle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No; I must not be i-dle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle nei-ther. So he made haste, and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

#### LESSON IV.

Tho-mas, what a cle-ver thing it is to read! A lit-tle while a-go, you could only read lit-tle words; and you were forced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry about a lamb.—There was once a shep-herd, who had a great ma-n-y sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear wa-ter to drink, and if they were sick he was very good to them; and when they climb-ed up a steep hill, and the lambs were tir-ed, he us-ed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. But al-ways at night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold. Now they were all

er's house.  
in. Then  
said, Bird!  
the bird  
some hay  
and some  
the lit-tle  
you play  
ust not be  
re will be  
lit-tle boy  
dle? then  
o he made  
his les-son  
ve-ry good

read! A  
tle words;  
cat; d-o-g,  
and I am

-There was  
sheep and  
them; and  
clear wa-ter  
ry good to  
p hill, and  
hem in his  
eir sup-pers  
, and play  
ere hap-py  
s shep-herd  
ey were all

very hap-py as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them—all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up al-ways at night in the fold; so she came to her mo-ther, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way, if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a fo-rest full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off: and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, Here I have brought you a young fat lamb: and so the cubs took her, and growl-ed o-ver her a lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces and ate her up.

## LESSON V.

There was once a lit-tle boy, who was a sad coward. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly boy he was! Pray, what was his name? N-y, in-deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was ve-ry much a-fraid of dogs too: he al-ways cri-ed if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

Well; this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-self one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow, wow, bow, wow; and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran after him, and cri-ed loud-er, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to say, Good morn-ing, how do you do? but this lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as e-ver he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him, and he tum-bled in-to a ve-ry dir-ty ditch, and there he lay cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out; and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed on pur-pose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow, wow; for he could not speak a-ny plain-er. So they came to the door.

What do you want, you black dog? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the ser-vant, and pull-ed him by the coat, and pull-ed him till he brought him to the ditch; and the dog and Ralph be-tween them got the lit-tle boy out of the ditch: but he

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the  
this

was all o-ver mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laugh-ed at him be-cause he was a cow-ard.

## LESSON VI.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became thick with clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed that he could not refrain from tears, and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields; and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched; the flowers, and all the things, seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.

a sad cow-  
g. He was  
Bil-ly, when  
he pales of  
y the beard.  
s his name?  
me, for you  
ve-ry much  
if a dog  
of his mam-  
h fel-low he

by him-self  
e out of a  
and came to  
and want-ed  
a-way. The  
Bow, wow,  
orn-ing, how  
a-fraid, and  
out look-ing  
dir-ty ditch,  
of the ditch,  
e he would  
o good, that  
oy liv-ed on  
hen he came  
l said, Bow,  
er. So they

We do not  
the ser-vant,  
him till he  
nd Ralph be-  
itch: but he

**TABLE X.**  
**WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON**  
**THE SECOND.**

LESSON I.	LESSON II.	LESSON III.	LESSON IV.
A-base	a-go	as-cent	be-fore
a-bate	a-larm	a-shore	be-head
ab-hor	a-las	a-side	be-hold
ab-jure	a-lert	as-sault	be-lieve
a-bove	a-like	as-sent	be-neath
a-bout	a-live	as-sert	be-nign
ab-solve	al-lege	as-sist	be-numb
ab-surd	al-lot	as-sume	be-quest
ac-cept	al-lude	as-sure	be-seech
ac-count	al-lure	a-stray	be-seen
ac-cuse	al-ly	a-stride	be-set
ac-quaint	a-loft	a-tone	be-sides
ac-quire	a-lone	at-tend	be-siege
ac-quit	a-long	at-test	be-smear
ad-duce	a-loof	at-tire	be-smoke
ad-here	a-maze	at-tract	be-speak
ad-jure	a-mend	a-vail	be-stir
ad-just	a-mong	a-vast	be-stow
ad-mit	a-muse	a-venge	be-stride
ad-vice	ap-peal	a-vert	be-times
ad-vise	ap-pear	a-void	be-tray
a-far	ap-pease	a-vow	be-troth
af-fair	ap-plaud	aus-tere	be-tween
af-fix	ap-ply	a-wait	be-wail
af-flict	ap-point	a-wake	be-ware
af-front	ap-proach	a-ware	be-witch
a-fraid	ap-prove	a-wry	be-yond
a-gain	a-rise	Bap-tize	blas-pheme
a-against	ar-raign	be-cause	block-ade
ag-gress	ar-rest	be-come	bom-bard
ag-grieve	as-cend	be-dawb	bu-reau

## NTED ON

## LESSON IV.

be-fore  
 be-head  
 be-hold  
 be-lieve  
 be-neath  
 be-nign  
 be-numb  
 be-quest  
 be-seech  
 be-seen  
 be-set  
 be-sides  
 be-siege  
 be-smear  
 be-smoke  
 be-speak  
 be-stir  
 be-stow  
 be-stride  
 be-times  
 be-tray  
 be-troth  
 be-tween  
 be-wail  
 be-ware  
 be-witch  
 be-yond  
 blas-pheme  
 block-ade  
 bom-bard  
 ou-reau

## LESSON V.

Ca-hal  
 ca-jole  
 cal-cine  
 ca-nal  
 ca-pot  
 ca-price  
 car-bine  
 ca-ress  
 car-mine  
 ca-rous  
 cas-cade  
 ce-ment  
 cock-ade  
 co-here  
 col-lect  
 com-bine  
 com-mand  
 com-mend  
 com-ment  
 com-mit  
 com-mode  
 com-mune  
 com-mute  
 com-pact  
 com-pare  
 com-pel  
 com-pile  
 com-plain  
 com-plete  
 com-ply  
 com-port  
 com-pose  
 com-pound  
 com-press

## LESSON VI.

com-prise  
 com-pute  
 con-ceal  
 con-cede  
 con-ceit  
 con-ceive  
 con-cern  
 con-cert  
 con-cise  
 con-clude  
 con-coct  
 con-cur  
 con-demn  
 con-dense  
 con-dign  
 con-dole  
 con-duce  
 con-duct  
 con-fer  
 con-fess  
 con-fide  
 con-fine  
 con-firm  
 con-form  
 con-found  
 con-front  
 con-fuse  
 con-fute  
 con-geal  
 con-gest  
 con-join  
 con-joint  
 con-jure  
 con-nect

## LESSON VII.

con-nive  
 con-sent  
 con-serve  
 con-sign  
 con-sist  
 con-sole  
 con-sort  
 con-spire  
 con-strain  
 con-straint  
 con-stringe  
 con-struct  
 con-sult  
 con-sume  
 con-tain  
 con-tempt  
 con-tend  
 con-tent  
 con-test  
 con-tort  
 con-tract  
 con-trast  
 con-trol  
 con-vene  
 con-verse  
 con-vert  
 con-vey  
 con-vict  
 con-vince  
 con-voke  
 con-vulse  
 cor-rect  
 cor-rupt  
 cur-tail

## LESSON VIII

De-bar  
 de-base  
 de-bate  
 de-bauch  
 de-cay  
 de-cease  
 de-ceit  
 de-ceive  
 de-cide  
 de-claim  
 de-clare  
 de-cline  
 de-coct  
 de-coy  
 de-cree  
 de-cry  
 de-duct  
 de-face  
 de-fame  
 de-feat  
 de-fect  
 de-fence  
 de-fend  
 de-fer  
 de-file  
 de-fine  
 de-form  
 de-fraud  
 de-grade  
 de-gree  
 de-ject  
 de-lay  
 de-light  
 de-lude



## LESSON IX.

de-mand  
de-mean  
de-mise  
de-mit  
de-mur  
de-mure  
de-note  
de-nounce  
de-ny  
de-part  
de-pend  
de-pict  
de-plore  
de-pone  
de-port  
de-pose  
de-prave  
de-press  
de-prise  
de-pute  
de-ride  
de-robe  
de-scant  
de-scent  
de-cribe  
de-sert  
de-serve  
de-sign  
de-sire  
de-sist  
de-spair  
de-spise  
de-spite  
de-spoil

## LESSON X.

de-spond  
de-stroy  
de-tach  
de-tain  
de-tect  
de-ter  
de-test  
de-vise  
de-volve  
de-vote  
de-vour  
de-vout  
dif-fuse  
di-gest  
di-gress  
di-late  
di-lute  
di-rect  
dis-arm  
dis-burse  
dis-cern  
dis-charge  
dis-claim  
dis-close  
dis-course  
dis-creet  
dis-cuss  
dis-dain  
dis-ease  
dis-gorge  
dis-grace  
dis-guise  
dis-gust  
dis-join

## LESSON XL.

dis-junct  
dis-like  
dis-mast  
dis-may  
dis-miss  
dis-mount  
dis-own  
dis-pand  
dis-part  
dis-pel  
dis-pend  
dis-pense  
dis-perse  
dis-place  
dis-plant  
dis-play  
dis-please  
dis-port  
dis-pose  
dis-praise  
dis-sect  
dis-solve  
dis-til  
dis-tinct  
dis-tort  
dis-tract  
dis-tress  
dis-trust  
dis-turb  
dis-use  
di-verge  
di-vert  
di-vest  
di-vide

## LESSON XL

di-vine  
di-vorce  
di-vulge  
dra-goon  
E-clipse  
ef-face  
ef-fect  
ef-fuse  
e-ject  
e-lapse  
e-late  
e-lect  
e-lude  
el-lipse  
em-balm  
em-bark  
em-boss  
em-brace  
em-pale  
em-plead  
em-ploy  
en-act  
en-chant  
en-close  
en-dear  
en-dite  
en-dorse  
en-due  
en-dure  
en-force  
en-gage  
en-grail  
en-grave  
en-gross

LESSON XII.

di-vine  
di-vorce  
di-vulge  
dra-goon  
E-clipse  
ef-face  
ef-fect  
ef-fuse  
e-ject  
e-lapse  
e-late  
e-lect  
e-lude  
el-lipse  
em-balm  
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em-boss  
em-brace  
em-pale  
em-plead  
em-ploy  
en-act  
en-chant  
en-close  
en-dear  
en-dite  
en-dorse  
en-due  
en-dure  
en-force  
en-gage  
en-grail  
en-grave  
en-gross

LESSON XIII.

en-hance  
en-join  
en-joy  
en-large  
en-rage  
en-rich  
en-robe  
en-rol  
en-slave  
en-sue  
en-sure  
en-tail  
en-throne  
en-tice  
en-tire  
en-tomb  
en-trap  
en-treat  
en-twine  
e-quip  
e-raise  
e-rect  
e-scape  
es-cort  
e-spouse  
e-spy  
e-state  
e-steam  
e-vade  
e-vent  
e-vert  
e-vict  
e-vince  
e-voke

LESSON XIV.

ex-act  
ex-ceed  
ex-cel  
ex-cept  
ex-cess  
ex-change  
ex-cise  
ex-cite  
ex-claim  
ex-clude  
ex-cuse  
ex-empt  
ex-ert  
ex-hale  
ex-haust  
exhort  
ex-ist  
ex-pand  
ex-pect  
ex-pend  
ex-pence  
ex-pert  
ex-pire  
ex-plain  
ex-plode  
ex-ploit  
ex-plore  
ex-port  
ex-pose  
ex-pound  
ex-press  
ex-punge  
ex-tend  
ex-tent

LESSON XV.

ex-tinct  
ex-tol  
ex-tort  
ex-tract  
ex-treme  
ex-ude  
ex-ult  
Fa-tigue  
fer-ment  
fif-teen  
fo-ment  
for-bade  
for-bear  
for-bid  
fore-bode  
fore-close  
fore-doom  
fore-go  
fore-know  
fore-run  
fore-show  
fore-see  
fore-stal  
fore-tel  
fore-warn  
for-give  
for-lorn  
for-sake  
for-swear  
forth-with  
ful-fil  
Gal-loon  
ga-zette  
gen-teel

LESSON XVI.

gri-mace  
gro-tesque  
Im-bibe  
im-bue  
im-mense  
im-merse  
im-mure  
im-pair  
im-part  
im-peach  
im-pede  
im-pel  
im-pend  
im-plant  
im-plore  
im-ply  
im-port  
im-pose  
im-press  
im-print  
im-prove  
im-pune  
im-pute  
in-cite  
in-cline  
in-clude  
in-crease  
in-cur  
in-deed  
in-dent  
in-duce  
in-dulge  
in-fect  
in-fer

## LESSON XVII.

in-fest  
in-firm  
in-flame  
in-flate  
in-flect  
in-flict  
in-form  
in-fuse  
in-grate  
in-here  
in-ject  
in-lay  
in-list  
in-quire  
in-sane  
in-scribe  
in-sert  
in-sist  
in-snare  
in-spect  
in-spire  
in-stall  
in-stil  
in-struct  
in-sult  
in-tend  
in-tense  
in-ter  
in-thral  
in-trench  
in-trigue  
in-trude  
in-trust  
in-vade

## LESSON XVIII.

in-veigh  
in-vent  
in-vert  
in-vest  
in-vite  
in-voke  
in-volve  
in-ure  
Ja-pa-n  
je-june  
jo-cose  
La-ment  
lam-poon  
Ma-raud  
ma-chine  
main-tain  
ma-lign  
ma-nure  
ma-rine  
ma-ture  
mis-cal  
mis-cast  
mis-chance  
mis-count  
mis-deed  
mis-deem  
mis-give  
mis-hap  
mis-judge  
mis-lay  
mis-lead  
mis-name  
mis-spend  
mis-place

## LESSON XIX.

mis-print  
mis-quote  
mis-rule  
mis-take  
mis-teach  
mis-trust  
mis-use  
mo-lest  
mo-rose  
Neg-lect  
O-bey  
ob-ject  
ob-late  
o-blige  
ob-lique  
ob-scure  
ob-serve  
ob-struct  
ob-tain  
ob-tend  
ob-trude  
ob-tuse  
oc-cult  
oc-cur  
of-fend  
op-pose  
op-press  
or-dain  
out-bid  
out-brave  
out-dare  
out-do  
out-face  
out-grow

## LESSON XX.

out-leap  
out-live  
out-right  
out-run  
out-sail  
out-shine  
out-shoot  
out-sit  
out-stare  
out-strip  
out-walk  
out-weigh  
out-wit  
Pa-rade  
pa-role  
pa-take  
pa-trol  
per-cuss  
per-form  
per-fume  
per-fuse  
per-haps  
per-mit  
per-plex  
per-sist  
per-spire  
per-suade  
per-tain  
per-vade  
per-verse  
per-vert  
pe-ruse  
pla-card  
pos-sess

## LESSON XXI.

post-  
pre-c  
pre-c  
pre-d  
pre-f  
pre-f  
pre-j  
pre-n  
pre-p  
pre-p  
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pre-t  
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pre-t  
pre-v  
pre-v  
pro-c  
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pro-c  
pro-f  
pro-f  
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pro-r

## LESSON XX.

out-leap  
out-live  
out-right  
out-run  
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out-shine  
out-shoot  
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out-strip  
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out-weigh  
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Pa-rade  
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per-spire  
per-suade  
per-tain  
per-vade  
per-verse  
per-vert  
e-ruse  
la-card  
or-sess

## LESSON XXI.

post-pone  
pre-cede  
pre-clude  
pre-dict  
pre-fer  
pre-fix  
pre-judge  
pre-mise  
pre-pare  
pre-pense  
pre-sage  
pre-scribe  
pre-sent  
pre-serve  
pre-side  
pre-sume  
pre-tence  
pre-tend  
pre-text  
pre-vail  
pre-vent  
pro-ceed-  
pro-claim  
pro-cure  
pro-duce  
pro-fane  
pro-fess  
pro-found  
pro-fuse  
pro-ject  
pro-late  
pro-lix  
pro-long  
pro-mote

## LESSON XXII.

pro-mulge  
pro-nounce  
pro-pel  
pro-pense  
pro-pose  
pro-pound  
pro-rogue  
pro-scribe  
pro-tect  
pro-tend  
pro-test  
pro-tract  
pro-trude  
pro-vide  
pro-voke  
pur-loin  
pur-sue  
pur-suit  
pur-vey  
Re-bate  
re-bel  
re-bound  
re-buff-  
re-build  
re-buke  
re-call-  
re-cant  
re-cede  
re-ceipt  
re-ceive  
re-cess-  
re-charge  
re-cite  
re-claim

## LESSON XXIII.

re-cline  
re-cluse  
re-coil  
re-coin  
re-cord  
re-count  
re-course  
re-cruit  
re-cur  
re-daub  
re-deem-  
re-doubt  
re-dound  
re-dress-  
re-duce  
re-fect  
re-fer  
re-fine  
re-fit  
re-flect  
re-float  
re-flow  
re-form  
re-fract  
re-frain  
re-fresh  
re-fund  
re-fuse  
re-fute  
re-gain  
re-gale  
re-gard  
re-grate  
re-gret

## LESSON XXIV

re-hear  
re-ject  
re-joice  
re-join  
re-lapse  
re-late  
re-lax  
re-lay  
re-lease  
re-lent  
re-lief  
re-lieve  
re-light  
re-lume  
re-ly  
re-main  
re-mand  
re-mark  
re-mind  
re-miss  
re-morse  
re-mote  
re-move  
re-mount  
re-new  
re-nounce  
re-nown  
re-pair  
re-past  
re-pay  
re-peal  
re-peat  
re-pel  
re-pent

## LESSON XXV.

re-pine  
ré-place  
re-plete  
re-ply  
re-port  
re-pose  
re-press  
re-prieve  
re-print  
re-proach  
re-proof  
re-prove  
re-pulse  
re-pute  
re-quest  
re-quire  
re-quite  
re-seat  
re-scind  
re-serve  
re-sign  
re-sist  
re-solve  
re-spect  
re-store  
re-tain  
re-tard  
re-tire  
re-treat  
re-turn  
re-venge  
re-veré  
re-vile  
re-volt

## LESSON XXVI.

re-volve  
re-ward  
ro-mance  
Sa-lute  
se-clude  
se-cure  
se-dan  
se-date  
se-duce  
se-lect  
se-rene  
se-veré  
sin-cere  
sub-due  
sub-duct  
sub-join  
sub-lime  
sub-mit  
sub-orn  
sub-scribe  
sub-side  
sub-sist  
sub-tract  
sub-vert  
suc-ceed  
suc-cinct  
suf-fice  
sug-gest  
sup-ply  
sup-port  
sup-pose  
sup-press  
sur-round  
sur-vey

## LESSON XXVII.

sus-pend  
sus-pense  
There-on  
there-of  
there-with  
tor-ment  
tra-duce  
trans-act  
trans-cend  
tran-scribe  
trans-fer  
trans-form  
trans-gress  
trans-late  
trans-mit  
tran-spire  
trans-plant  
trans-pose  
tre-pan  
trus-tee  
Un-apt  
un-bar  
un-bend  
un-bind  
un-blest  
un-bolt  
un-born  
un-bought  
un-bound  
un-brace  
un-case  
un-caught  
un-chain  
un-chaste

## LESSON XXVIII.

un-clasp  
un-close  
un-couth  
un-do  
un-done  
un-dress  
un-fair  
un-fed  
un-fit  
un-fold  
un-gird  
un-girt  
un-glue  
un-hinge  
un-hook  
un-horse  
un-hurt  
un-ite  
un-just  
un-knit  
un-known  
un-lace  
un-lade  
un-like  
un-load  
un-lock  
un-loose  
un-man  
un-mask  
un-moor  
un-paid  
un-ripe  
un-safe  
un-say

LESSON  
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LESSON XXVIII.

n-clasp  
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n-fold  
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n-glue  
n-hinge  
n-hook  
n-horse  
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n-just  
n-knit  
n-known  
n-lace  
n-lade  
n-like  
n-load  
n-lock  
n-loose  
n-man  
n-mask  
n-moor  
n-paid  
n-ripe  
n-safe  
n-say

## LESSON XXIX.

un-seen

un-shod

un-sound

un-spent

un-stop

un-taught

un-tie

un-true

un-twist

un-wise

un-yoke

up-braid

up-hold

u-surp

Where-as

with-al

with-draw

with-hold

with-in

with-out

with-stand

Your-self

your-selves

## TABLE XI.

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS, IN  
WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE SYLLABLES.

## LESSON I.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heavier than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade. Guineas are made of gold; and so are half-guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin; thinner than leaves of paper.

## LESSON II.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and

six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The saucepans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the candle-sticks. What is that green upon the saucepan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

### LESSON III.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt. Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge; he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows, to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

### LESSON IV.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright, and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

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ld kill you

Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece; lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try; throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The dripping-pan and the re-flect-or, are all co-ver-ed with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the wea-ther-glass.

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the anvil.  
he works!  
What is  
and horse-

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-ver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

## LESSON V.

There was a little boy, whose name was Harry; and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar; it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it, he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone. But soon after, this little



boy was very sick, and e-ve-ry body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale, and is very ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

#### LESSON VI.

Now there was an-o-ther boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter; the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it at all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy; he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept sliely up stairs, and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-e-ral weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but, behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

#### LESSON VII.

Well; there was an-o-ther little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his

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mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself; and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to an-o-ther, and a piece to another, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-morrow.

He then went to play, and the boys all played together mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left their sport, and came and stood round him. And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have no-bo-dy to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to have eaten an-o-ther day, and he said, Here, old man; here is some cake for you. The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray, which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

### LESSON VIII.

at the same  
one day his

The noblest employment for the mind of man is to study the works of the Creator. To him whom the

science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shows what idea he entertains of eternal wisdom. If he cast his eye towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than infinite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun remaineth in his place; while the moon wandereth through space, and returneth to his destined spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not diminish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of another. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; examine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power ordained the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who watereth it at its due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that provideth for them, but the Lord?

## TABLE XII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON  
THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

Ab-di-cate  
 ab-ju-gate  
 ab-ro-gate  
 ab-so-lute  
 ac-ci-dent  
 ac-cu-rate  
 ac-tu-ate  
 ad-ju-tant  
 ad-mi-ral  
 ad-vo-cate  
 af-fa-ble  
 a"-go-ny  
 al-der-man  
 a-li-en  
 am-nes-ty  
 am-pli-fy  
 a"-nar-chy  
 an-ces-tor  
 a"-ni-mal  
 a"-ni-mate  
 an-nu-al  
 ap-pe-tite  
 a"-ra-ble  
 ar-gu-ment  
 ar-mo-ry  
 ar-ro-gant  
 at-tri-bute  
 a"-va-ric  
 au-di-tor  
 au-gu-ry  
 au-tho-rize

## LESSON II.

Ba"-che-lor  
 back-sli-der  
 back-ward-ness  
 bail-a-ble  
 bal-der-dash  
 ba"-nish-ment  
 bar-ba-rous  
 bar-ren-ness  
 bar-ris-ter  
 bash-ful-ness  
 bat-tle-ment  
 beau-ti-ful  
 be"-ne-fice  
 be"-ne-fit  
 bi"-got-ry  
 blas-phe-my  
 blood-suck-er  
 blun-der-buss  
 blun-der-er  
 blun-der-ing  
 blus-ter-er  
 bois-te-rous  
 book-bind-er  
 bor-row-er  
 bot-tom-less  
 bot-tom-ry  
 boun-ti-ful  
 bro-ther-ly  
 bur-den-some  
 bur-gla-ry  
 bu-ri-al

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## LESSON III.

Ca"-bi-net  
 cal-cu-late  
 ca"-len-der  
 ca"-pi-tal  
 cap-ti-vate  
 car-di-nal  
 care-ful-ly  
 car-mel-ite  
 car-pen-ter  
 ca"-su-al  
 ca"-su-ist  
 ca"-ta-logue  
 ca"-te-chise  
 ca"-te-chism  
 ce"-le-brate  
 cen-tu-ry  
 cer-ti-fy  
 cham-ber-maid  
 cham-pi-on  
 cha"-rac-ter  
 cha"-ri-ty  
 chas-tise-ment  
 chi"-val-ry  
 che"-mi-cal  
 che"-mis-try  
 cin-na-mon  
 cir-cu-late  
 cir-cum-flex  
 cir-cum-spect  
 cir-cum-stance  
 cla"-mor-ous

## LESSON IV

cla"-ri-fy  
 clas-si-cal  
 clean-li-ness  
 co-gen-cy  
 cog-ni-zance  
 co"-lo-ny  
 co"-me-dy  
 com-fort-less  
 co"-mi-cal  
 com-pa-ny  
 com-pe-tent  
 com-ple-ment  
 com-pli-ment  
 com-pro-mise  
 con-fer-ence  
 con-fi-dence  
 con-flu-ence  
 con-gru-ous  
 con-ju-gal  
 con-quer-or  
 con-se-crate  
 con-se-quence  
 con-son-ant  
 con-sta-ble  
 con-stan-cy  
 con-sti-tute  
 con-ti-nence  
 con-tra-ry  
 con-ver-sant  
 co-pi-ous  
 cor-di-al  
 cor-mo-rant  
 co"-ro-ner  
 cor-po-ral

## LESSON V.

cor-pu-lent  
 cos-tive-ness  
 cost-li-ness  
 co"-ve-nant  
 co"-ver-ing  
 co"-vet-ous  
 coun-sel-lor  
 coun-te-nance  
 coun-ter-feit  
 coun-ter-pane  
 cour-te-ous  
 court-li-ness  
 cow-ard-ice  
 craf-ti-ness  
 cre"-di-ble  
 cre"-di-tor  
 cri"-mi-nal  
 cri"-ti-cal  
 cro"-co-dile  
 crook-ed-ness  
 cru-ci-fy  
 cru-di-ty  
 cru-el-ty  
 crus-ti-ness  
 cu-bi-cal  
 cu-cum-ber  
 cul-pa-ble  
 cul-ti-vate  
 cu-ri-ous  
 cus-to-dy  
 cus-to-mer  
 Dan-ger-ous  
 de-cen-cy  
 de"-di-cate

## LESSON VI.

de"-li-cate  
 de"-pu-ty  
 de"-ro-gate  
 de"-so-late  
 des-pe-rate  
 des-ti-ny  
 des-ti-tute  
 de"-tri-ment  
 de-vi-ate  
 di-a-dem  
 di-a-logue  
 di-a-per  
 di"-li-gence  
 dis-ci-pline  
 dis-lo-cate  
 do"-cu-ment  
 do-lo-rous  
 dow-a-ger  
 dra-pe-ry  
 dul-ci-mer  
 du-ra-ble  
 E"-bo-ny  
 e"-di-tor  
 e"-du-cate  
 e"-le-gant  
 e"-le-ment  
 e"-le-phant  
 e"-le-vate  
 e"-lo-quence  
 e"-mi-nent  
 em-pe-ror  
 em-pha-sis  
 e"-mu-late  
 e"-ne-my

e"-n  
 en-te  
 es-ti-  
 e"-ve  
 e"-vi-  
 ex-ce-  
 ex-ce-  
 ex-e-c  
 ex-e-c  
 ex-er-  
 ex-pi-  
 ex-qu  
 Fa"-b  
 fa"-cu  
 faith-f  
 fal-la-  
 fal-li-b  
 fa-the  
 faul-ti  
 fer-ver  
 fes-ti-v  
 fe-ver  
 fil-thi-  
 fir-ma-  
 fish-e-  
 flat-te  
 fla"-tu  
 fool-is  
 fop-pe  
 for-ti-f  
 for-wa  
 frank-  
 frau-d

LESSON VII.

e"-ner-gy  
en-ter-prize  
es-ti-mate  
e"-ve-ry  
e"-vi-dent  
ex-cel-lence  
ex-cel-lent  
ex-cre-ment  
ex-e-crate  
ex-e-cute  
ex-er-cise  
ex-pi-ate  
ex-qui-site  
Fa"-bu-lous  
fa"-cul-ty  
faith-ful-ly  
fal-la-cy  
fal-li-ble  
fa-ther-less  
faul-ti-ly  
fer-ven-cy  
fes-ti-val  
fe-ver-ish  
fil-thi-ly  
fir-ma-ment  
fish-e-ry  
flat-te-ry  
fla"-tu-lent  
fool-ish-ness  
fop-pe-ry  
for-ti-fy  
for-ward-ness  
frank-in-cense  
frau-du-lent

LESSON VIII.

free-hold-er  
fri"-vo-lous  
fro-ward-ly  
fu-ne-ral  
fur-be-low  
fu-ri-ous  
fur-ni-ture  
fur-ther-more  
Gain-say-er  
gal-lant-ry  
gal-le-ry  
gar-den-er  
gar-ni-ture  
gar"-ri-son  
gau-di-ly  
ge"-ne-ral  
ge"-ne-rate  
ge"-ne-rous  
gen-tle-man  
ge"-nu-ine  
gid-di-ness  
gin-ger-bread  
glim-mer-ing  
glo-ri-ty  
glut-ton-ous  
god-li-ness  
gor-man-dize  
go"-vern-ment  
go"-ver-nor  
grace-ful-ness  
gra"-du-ate  
grate-ful-ly  
gra"-ti-fy  
gra"-vi-tate

LESSON IX.

gree-di-ness  
griev-ous-ly  
gun-pow-der  
Han-di-ly  
hand-ker-chief  
har-bin-ger  
harm-less-ly  
har-mo-ny  
haugh-ti-ness  
hea"-vi-ness  
hep-tar-chy  
he"-rald-ry  
he"-re-sy  
he"-re-tic  
he"-ri-tage  
her-mi-ago  
hi"-de-c is  
hind-er-mo-  
his-to-ry  
hoa-ri-ness  
ho-li-ness  
ho"-nes-ty  
hope-ful-ness  
hor"-rid-ly  
hos-pi-tal  
hus-band-man  
hy"-po-crite  
I-dle-ness  
ig-no-rant  
i"-mi-tate  
im-ple-ment  
im-pli-cate  
im-po-tence  
im-pre-cate

## LESSON X.

im-pu-dent  
in-di-cate  
in-di-gent  
in-do-lent  
in-dus-try  
in-fa-my  
in-fan-cy  
in-fi-nite  
in-flu-ence  
in-ju-ry  
in-ner-most  
in-no-cence  
in-no-vate  
in-so-lent  
in-stant-ly  
in-sti-tute  
in-stru-ment  
in-ter-course  
in-ter-dict  
in-ter-est  
in-ter-val  
in-ter-view  
in-ti-mate  
in-tri-cate  
in-no-vate  
Jo"-cu-lar  
jol-li-ness  
jo-vi-al  
ju-gu-lar  
jus-ti-fy  
Kid-nap-per  
kil-der-kin  
kins-wo-man  
kna-vish-ly

## LESSON XI.

knot-ti-ly  
La-bour-er  
lar-ce-ny  
la"-te-ral  
le"-ga-cy  
le"-ni-ty  
le"-pro-sy  
le"-thar-gy  
le"-ve-ret  
li"-be-ral  
li"-ber-tine  
li"-ga-ment  
like-li-hood  
li-on-ess  
li"-te-ral  
lof-ti-ness  
low-li-ness  
lu-na-cy  
lu-na-tic  
lux-u-ry  
Mag-ni-fy  
ma"-jes-ty  
main-ten-ance  
mal-a-pert  
ma"-nage-ment  
man-ful-ly  
ma"-ni-fest  
man-li-ness  
ma"-nu-al  
ma"-nu-script  
ma-ri-gold  
ma"-ri-ner  
mar-row-bone  
mas-cu-line

## LESSON XII.

mel-low-ness  
me"-lo-dy  
melt-ing-ly  
me"-mo-ry  
men-di-cant  
mer-can-tile  
mer-chan-dise  
mer-ci-ful  
mer-ri-ment  
mi"-ne-ral  
mi"-nis-ter  
mi"-ra-cle  
mis-chiev-ous  
mo"-de-rate  
mo"-nu-ment  
moun-te-bank  
mourn-ful-ly  
mul-ti-tude  
mu-si-cal  
mu-ta-ble  
mu-tu-al  
mys-te-ry  
Na-ked-ness  
nar-ra-tive  
na"-tu-ral  
ne"-ga-tive  
ne"-ther-most  
night-in-gale  
no"-mi-nate  
no"-ta-ble  
no-ta-ry  
no-ti-fy  
no"-vel-ist  
no"-vel-ty

ON XII.

v-ness  
dy  
g-ly  
o-ry  
i-cant  
n-tile  
nan-dise  
-ful  
-ment  
e-ral  
is-ter  
a-cle  
niev-ous  
le-rate  
nu-ment  
a-te-bank  
n-ful-ly  
i-tude  
-cal  
a-ble  
n-al  
te-ry  
ed-ness  
a-tive  
u-ral  
ga-tive  
ther-most  
t-in-gale  
ni-nate  
a-ble  
a-ry  
-fy  
vel-ist  
vel-ty

LESSON XIII.

nou"-rish-ment  
nu-me-rous  
nun-ne-ry  
nur-se-ry  
nu-tri-ment  
Ob-du-rate  
ob-li-gate  
ob-lo-quy  
ob-so-lete  
ob-sta-cle  
ob-sti-nate  
ob-vi-ous  
oc-cu-py  
o"-cu-list  
o-di-ous  
o-do-rous  
of-fer-ing  
o"-mi-nous  
o"-pe-rate  
op-po-site  
o"-pu-lent  
o"-ra-cle  
o"-ra-tor  
or-der-ly  
or-di-nance  
or-gan-ist  
o"-ri-gin  
or-na-ment  
or-tho-dox  
o-ver-flow  
o-ver-sight  
out-ward-ly  
Pa"-ci-fy  
pal-pa-ble

LESSON XIV.

pa-pa-cy  
pa"-ra-dise  
pa"-ra-dox  
pa"-ra-graph  
pa"-ra-pet  
pa"-ra-phrase  
pa"-ra-site  
pa"-ro-dy  
pa-tri-arch  
pa"-tron-age  
peace-a-ble  
pec-to-ral  
pe"-cu-late  
pe"-da-gogue  
pe-dant-ry  
pe"-nal-ty  
pe"-ne-trate  
pe"-ni-tence  
pen-sive-ly  
pe"-nu-ry  
per-fect-ness  
per-ju-ry  
per-ma-nence  
per-pe-trate  
per-se-cute  
per-son-age  
per-ti-nence  
pes-ti-lence  
pe"-tri-fy  
pe"-tu-lant  
phy"-sic-al  
pi-e-ty  
pil-fer-er  
pin-na-cle

LESSON XV

plen-ti-ful  
plun-der-er  
po-et-ry  
po"-li-cy  
po"-li-tic  
po"-pu-lar  
po"-pu-lous  
pos-si-ble  
po-ta-ble  
po-ten-tate  
po"-ver-ty  
prac-ti-cal  
pre-am-ble  
pre"-ce-dent  
pre"-si-dent  
pre"-va-lent  
prin-ci-pal  
pri"-son-er  
pri"-vi-lege  
pro"-ba-ble  
pro"-di-gy  
pro"-fli-gate  
pro"-per-ly  
pro"-per-ty  
pro"-se-cute  
pro"-so-dy  
pros-pe-rous  
pro"-test-ant  
pro"-ven-der  
pro"-vi-dence  
punc-tu-al  
pu-nish-ment  
pu-ru-lent  
py"-ra-mid



## LESSON XVI.

Qua"-li-fy  
 quan-ti-ty  
 quar"-rel-some  
 que"-ru-lous  
 qui-et-ness  
 Ra"-di-cal  
 ra-kish-ness  
 ra"-ve-nous  
 re-cent-ly  
 re"-com-pense  
 re"-me-dy  
 re"-no-vate  
 re"-pro-bate  
 re"-qui-site  
 re"-tro-grade  
 re"-ve-rend  
 rhe"-to-ric  
 ri"-bald-ry  
 righ-te-ous  
 ri"-tu-al  
 ri"-vu-let  
 rob-be-ry  
 rot-ten-ness  
 roy-al-ty  
 ru-mi-nate  
 rus-ti-cate  
 Sa-cra-ment  
 sa-cri-fice  
 sa"-la-ry  
 sanc-ti-fy  
 sa"-tir-ist  
 sa"-tis-fy  
 sau-ci-ness

## LESSON XVII.

sa-vo-ry  
 scrip-tu-ral  
 scru-pu-lous  
 se-cre-cy  
 se"-cu-lar  
 sen-su-al  
 se"-pa-rate  
 ser-vi-tor  
 se"-ve-ral  
 si"-nis-ter  
 si-tu-ate  
 slip-pe-ry  
 so"-phis-try  
 sor-ce-ry  
 spec-ta-cle  
 stig-ma-tize  
 stra"-ta-gem  
 straw-ber-ry  
 stre"-nu-ous  
 sub-se-quent  
 suc-cu-lent  
 suf-fo-cate  
 sum-ma-ry  
 sup-ple-ment  
 sus-te-nance  
 sy"-ca-more  
 sy"-co-phant  
 syl-lo-gism  
 sym-pa-thize  
 sy"-na-gogue  
 Tem-po-rize  
 ten-den-cy  
 ten-der-ness

## LESSON XVIII.

tes-ta-ment  
 ti"-tu-lar  
 to"-le-rate  
 trac-ta-ble  
 trea-che-rous  
 tur-bu-lent  
 tur-pen-tine  
 ty"-ran-nise  
 U-su-al  
 u-su-er  
 u-su-ry  
 ut-ter-ly  
 Va-can-cy  
 va"-cu-um  
 va"-ga-bond  
 ve-he-ment  
 ve"-ne-rate  
 ve"-no-mous  
 ve"-ri-ly  
 ve"-te-ran  
 vic-to-ry  
 vil-lai-ny  
 vi-o-late  
 Way-fa-ring  
 wick-ed-ness  
 wil-der-ness  
 won-der-ful  
 wor-thi-ness  
 wrong-ful-ly  
 Yel-low-ness  
 yes-ter-day  
 youth-ful-ness  
 Zea"-lous-ly

## TABLE XIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON  
THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

A-ban-don  
a-base-ment  
a-bet-ment  
a-bi-ding  
a-bo"-lish  
a-bor-tive  
ab-surd-ly  
a-bun-dance  
a-bu-sive  
ac-cept-ance  
ac-com-plish  
ac-cord-ance  
ac-cus-tom  
ac-know-ledge  
ac-quaint-ance  
ac-quit-tal  
ad-mit-tance  
ad-mo"-nish  
a-do-rer  
a-dorn-ing  
ad-van-tage  
ad-ven-ture  
ad-vert-ence  
ad-vi-ser  
ad-um-brate  
ad-vow-son  
af-firm-ance  
a-gree-ment  
a-larm-ing

## LESSON II.

al-low-ance  
al-migh-ty  
a-maze-ment  
a-mend-ment  
a-muse-ment  
an-gel-ic  
an-noy-ance  
an-o"-ther  
a-part-ment  
ap-pel-lant  
ap-pend-age  
ap-point-ment  
ap-praise-ment  
ap-pren-tice  
a-qua"-tic  
ar-ri-val  
as-sas-sin  
as-sem-ble  
as-sert-or  
as-sess-ment  
as-su-ming  
as-su-rance  
as-to"-nish  
a-sy-lum  
ath-le"-tic  
a-tone-ment  
at-tain-ment  
at-tem-per  
at-tend-ance

## LESSON III.

at-ten-tive  
at-tor-ney  
at-trac-tive  
at-tri"-bute  
a-vow-al  
au-then-tic  
Bal-co-ny  
bap-tis-mal  
be-com-ing  
be-fore-hand  
be-gin-ning  
be-hold-en  
be-liev-er  
be-long-ing  
be-nign-ly  
be-stow-er  
be-tray-er  
be-wil-der  
blas-phe-mer  
bom-bard-ment  
bra-va-do  
Ca-bal-ler  
ca-rous-er  
ca-the-dral  
clan-des-tine  
co-e-qual  
co-he-rent  
col-lect-or  
com-mand-ment

## LESSON IV.

com-mit-ment  
 com-pact-ly  
 com-pen-sate  
 com-plete-ly  
 con-demn-ed  
 con-fis-cate  
 con-found-er  
 con-gres-sive  
 con-jec-ture  
 con-joint-ly  
 con-junct-ly  
 con-jure-ment  
 con-ni-vance  
 con-si-der  
 con-sist-ent  
 con-su-mer  
 con-sump-tive  
 con-tem-plate  
 con-tent-ment  
 con-tin-gent  
 con-trib-ute  
 con-trib-vance  
 con-trol-ler  
 con-vert-er  
 con-vict-ed  
 cor-rect-or  
 cor-ro-sive  
 cor-rupt-ness  
 cos-me-tic  
 De-ben-ture  
 de-can-ter  
 de-ceas-ed  
 de-ceit-ful  
 de-ceiv-er

## LESSON V.

de-ci-pher  
 de-ci-sive  
 de-claim-er  
 de-co-rum  
 de-cre-pid  
 de-cre-tal  
 de-fence-less  
 de-fen-sive  
 de-file-ment  
 de-form-ed  
 de-light-ful  
 de-lin-quent  
 de-li"-ver  
 de-lu-sive  
 de-me"-rit  
 de-mo-lish  
 de-mon-strate  
 de-mure-ness  
 de-ni-al  
 de-nu-date  
 de-par-ture  
 de-pend-ant  
 de-po-nent  
 de-po"-sit  
 de-scend-ant  
 de-sert-er  
 de-spond-ent  
 de-stroy-er  
 de-struc-tive  
 de-vour-er  
 dic-ta-tor  
 dif-fu-sive  
 di-mi-nish  
 di-rect-or

## LESSON VI.

dis-a-ble  
 dis-as-ter  
 dis-bur-den  
 dis-ci-ple  
 dis-co-ver  
 dis-cou-rage  
 dis-dain-ful  
 dis-fi-gure  
 dis-grace-ful  
 dis-heart-en  
 dis-ho-nest  
 dis-ho-nour  
 dis-junc-tive  
 dis-or-der  
 dis-pa"-rage  
 dis-qui-et  
 dis-re"-lish  
 dis-sem-ble  
 dis-ser-vice  
 dis-taste-ful  
 dis-til-ler  
 dis-tinct-ly  
 dis-tin-guish  
 dis-tract-ed  
 dis-tri"-bute  
 dis-trust-ful  
 dis-turb-ance  
 di-vi-ner  
 di-vorce-ment  
 di-vul-ger  
 do-mes-tic  
 dra-ma"-tic  
 Ec-lec-tic  
 e-clips-ed

ef-fe  
 ef-fi  
 e-lec  
 e-le"  
 e-li"  
 e-lon  
 e-lu-s  
 em-h  
 em-be  
 em-be  
 em-bo  
 em-br  
 e-mer  
 em-pa  
 em-pl  
 e-mul-g  
 en-a-bl  
 en-a"-m  
 en-cam  
 en-chan  
 en-coun  
 en-cou"  
 en-croa  
 en-cum-  
 en-dea"  
 en-dorse  
 en-du-ra  
 e-ner-va  
 en-fet-te  
 en-large  
 en-light-  
 en-su-ran  
 en-tice-m  
 en-ve"-lo

## LESSON VII.

ef-fec-tive  
 ef-ful-gent  
 e-lec-tive  
 e-le"-ven  
 e-li"-cit  
 e-lon-gate  
 e-lu-sive  
 em-bar-go  
 em-bel-lish  
 em-bez-zle  
 em-bow-el  
 em-broi-der  
 e-mer-gent  
 em-pan-nel  
 em-ploy-ment  
 e-mul-gent  
 en-a-ble  
 en-a"-mel  
 en-camp-ment  
 en-chant-er  
 en-count-er  
 en-côu"-rage  
 en-croach-ment  
 en-cum-ber  
 en-dea"-vour  
 en-dorse-ment  
 en-du-rance  
 e-ner-vate  
 en-fet-ter  
 en-large-ment  
 en-light-en  
 en-su-rance  
 en-tice-ment  
 en-ve"-lop

## LESSON VIII.

en-vi-rons  
 e-pis-tle  
 er-ra"-tic  
 es-pou-sals  
 e-sta"-blish  
 e-ter-nal  
 ex-alt-ed  
 ex-hi"-bit  
 ex-ter-nal  
 ex-tin-guish  
 ex-tir-pate  
 Fa-na"-tic  
 fan-tas-tic  
 fo-ment-er  
 for-bear-ance  
 for-bid-den  
 for-get-ful  
 for-sa-ken  
 ful-fil-led  
 Gi-gan-tic  
 gri-mal-kin  
 Har-mo"-nies  
 hence-for-ward  
 here-after  
 her-me"-tic  
 he-ro-ic  
 hi-ber-nal  
 hu-mane-ly  
 I-de-a  
 i-den-tic  
 il-lus-trate  
 i"-ma"-gine  
 im-mo"-dest  
 im-pair-ment

## LESSON IX.

im-mor-tal  
 im-peach-ment  
 im-pell-ent  
 im-pend-ent  
 im-port-er  
 im-pos-tor  
 im-pri"-son  
 im-pru-dent  
 in-car-nate  
 in-cen-tive  
 in-clu-sive  
 in-cul-cate  
 in-cum-bent  
 in-debt-ed  
 in-de-cent  
 in-den-ture  
 in-duce-ment  
 in-dul-gence  
 in-fer-nal  
 in-fla-mer  
 in-for-mal  
 in-form-er  
 in-fringe-ment  
 in-ha"-bit  
 in-he-rent  
 in-he"-rit  
 in-hi"-bit  
 in-hu-man  
 in-qui-ry  
 in-si"-pid  
 in-spi"-rit  
 in-stinc-tive  
 in-struct-or  
 in-vent-or

## LESSON X.

in-ter-ment  
 in-ter-nal  
 in-ter-pret  
 in-tes-tate  
 in-tes-tine  
 in-trin-sic  
 in-val-id  
 in-vei-gle  
 Je-ho-vah  
 La-co"-nic  
 lieu-te"-nant  
 Mag-ni"-fic  
 ma-lig-nant  
 ma-rau-der  
 ma-ter-nal  
 ma-ture-ly  
 me-an-der  
 me-cha"-nic  
 mi-nute-ly  
 mis-con-duct  
 mis-no-mer  
 mo-nas-tic  
 more-o-ver  
 Neg-lect-ful  
 noc-tur-nal  
 Ob-ject-or  
 o-bli"-ging  
 ob-lique-ly  
 ob-ser-vance  
 oc-cur-rence  
 of-fend-er  
 off-sour-ing  
 op-po-nent  
 or-gan-ic

## LESSON XI.

of-fen-sive  
 out-land-ish  
 Pa-ci"-fic  
 par-ta-ker  
 pa-the"-tic  
 pel-lu-cid  
 per-fu-mer  
 per-spec-tive  
 per-verse-ly  
 po-lite-ly  
 po-ma-tum  
 per-cep-tive  
 pre-pa"-rer  
 pre-sump-tive  
 pro-ceed-ing  
 pro-duc-tive  
 pro-phe"-tic  
 pur-su-ance  
 Quint-es-sence  
 Re-coin-age  
 re-deem-er  
 re-dund-ant  
 re-lin-quish  
 re-luc-tant  
 re-main-der  
 re-mem-ber  
 re-mem-brance  
 re-miss-ness  
 re-morse-less  
 re-ni-tent  
 re-nown  
 re-ple"-ish  
 re-pli"-fy  
 re-proach-ful

## LESSON XII.

re-sem-ble  
 re-sist-ance  
 re-spect-ful  
 re-venge-ful  
 re-view-er  
 re-vile  
 re-vi-val  
 re-volt-er  
 re-ward-er  
 Sar-cas-tic  
 scor-bu-tic  
 se-cure-ly  
 se-du-cer  
 se-ques-ter  
 se-rene-ly  
 sin-cere-ly  
 spec-ta-tor  
 sub-mis-sive  
 Tar-pau-lin  
 tes-ta-tor  
 thanks-giv-ing  
 to-bac-co  
 to-ge"-ther  
 trans-pa"-rent  
 tri-bu-nal  
 tri-um-phan  
 Un-co"-ver  
 un-daunt-ed  
 un-e-qual  
 un-fruit-ful  
 un-god-ly  
 un-grate-ful  
 un-ho-ly  
 un-learn-ed

un-ru-  
 un-skil-  
 un-sta-  
 un-tha-

ALPHAB

LES

Ac-qui-  
 after-no  
 a-la-mo  
 am-bus-  
 an-ti-pop  
 ap-per-t  
 ap-pre-h  
 Ba-lus"-t  
 bar-ri-ca  
 bom-ba-z  
 brig-a-di  
 buc-ca-ne  
 Ca"-ra-va  
 ca-val-cad  
 cir-cum-se  
 cir-cum-v  
 co-in-cide  
 com-plai-s  
 com-pre-h  
 con-de-see  
 cou-ta-di  
 con-tro-ve  
 cor-res-por  
 coun-ter-n  
 coun-ter-v  
 De"-bo-na

un-ru-ly  
un-skil-ful  
un-sta-ble  
un-thank-ful

un-time-ly  
un-wor-thy  
un-bo"-dy  
un-com-mon

Vice-ge-rent  
vin-dic-tive  
With-hold-en  
with-stand-er

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES  
ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

LESSON I.

Ac-qui-esce  
after-noon  
a-la-mode  
am-bus-cade  
an-ti-pope  
ap-per-tain  
ap-pre-hend  
Ba-lus"-trade  
bar-ri-cade  
bom-ba-zin  
brig-a-dier  
buc-ca-neer  
Ca"-ra-van  
ca-val-cade  
cir-cum-scribe  
cir-cum-vent  
co-in-cide  
com-plai-sance  
com-pre-hend  
con-de-scend  
con-tra-dict  
con-tro-vert  
cor-res-pond  
coun-ter-mine  
coun-ter-vail  
De"-bo-nair

LESSON II.

dis-a-buse  
dis-a-gree  
dis-al-low  
dis-an-nul  
dis-ap-pear  
dis-ap-point  
dis-ap-prove  
dis-be-lieve  
dis-com-mend  
dis-com-pose  
dis-con-tent  
dis-en-chant  
dis-en-gage  
dis-en-thral  
dis-es-teem  
dis-o-bey  
En-ter-tain  
Gas-co-nade  
ga-zet-teer  
Here-up-on  
Im-ma-ture  
im-por-tune  
in-com-mode  
in-com-plete  
in-cor-rect  
in-dis-creet

LESSON III.

in-ter-cede  
in-ter-cept  
in-ter-change  
in-ter-fere  
in-ter-lard  
in-ter-lope  
in-ter-mit  
in-ter-mix  
in-ter-vene  
Mag-a-zine  
mis-ap-ply  
mis-be-have  
O-ver-charge  
o-ver-flow  
o-ver-lay  
o-ver-look  
o-ver-spread  
o-ver-take  
o-ver-throw  
o-ver-turn  
o-ver-whelm  
Per-se-vere  
Re"-col-lect  
re"-com-mend  
re-con-vene  
re-in-force

## LESSON IV.

re"-fu-gee  
 re"-par-tee  
 re"-pre-hend  
 re"-pre-sent  
 re"-pri-mand  
 ri"-ga-doon

Se"-re-nade  
 su-per-scribe  
 su-per-sede  
 There-up-on  
 Un-a-ware  
 un-be-lief  
 un-der-go

un-der-mine  
 un-der-stand  
 un-der-take  
 un-der-work  
 Vi-o-lin  
 vo"-lun-teer  
 Where-with-al

EXAMPLES OF WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED  
 AS TWO, AND ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observe that *cion*, *sion*, *tion*, sound like *shon*, either in the middle, or at the end of words; and *ce*, *ci*, *sci*, *si*, and *ti*, like *sh*; therefore, *cial*, *tial*, sound like *shal*; *cian*, *tian*, like *shan*; *cient*, *tient*, like *shent*; *cious*, *scious*, and *tious*, like *shus*; and *science*, *tience*, like *shence*, all in one syllable.

## LESSON I.

Ac-ti-on  
 an-ci-ent  
 auc-ti-on  
 Cap-ti-ous  
 cau-ti-on  
 cau-ti-ous  
 con-sci-ence  
 con-sci-ous  
 Dic-ti-on  
 Fac-ti-on  
 fac-ti-ous  
 frac-ti-on  
 frac-ti-ous  
 Gra-ci-ous  
 Junc-ti-on  
 Lo-tion  
 lus-ci-ous

## LESSON II.

Man-si-on  
 mar-ti-al  
 men-ti-on  
 mer-si-on  
 mo-ti-on  
 Na-ti-on  
 no-ti-on  
 nup-ti-al  
 O-ce-an  
 op-ti-on  
 Pac-ti-on  
 par-ti-al  
 pas-si-on  
 pa-ti-ence  
 pa-ti-ent  
 pen-si-on  
 por-ti-on

## LESSON III.

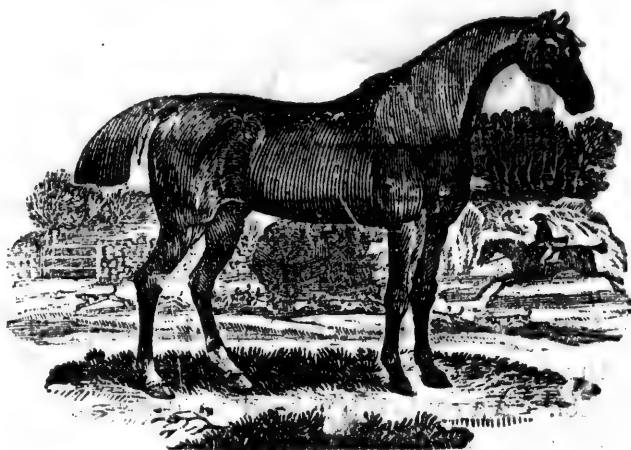
po-ti-on  
 pre"-ci-ous  
 Quo-ti-ent  
 Sanc-ti-on  
 sec-ti-on  
 spe"-ci-al  
 spe"-ci-ous  
 sta-ti-on  
 suc-ti-on  
 ten-si-on  
 ter-ti-an  
 trac-ti-on  
 Unc-ti-on  
 ul-ti-on  
 Vec-ti-on  
 ver-si-on  
 vi-si-on

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## TABLE XIV.

## LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

## THE HORSE.

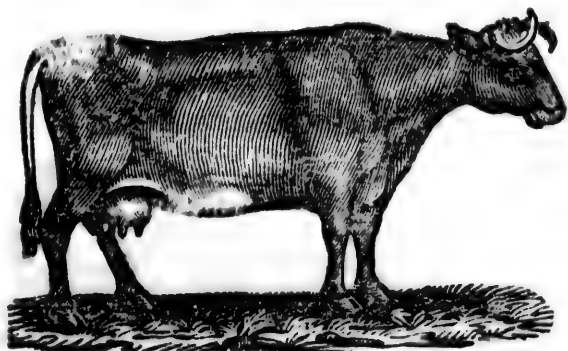


## LESSON I.

THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable: he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip. The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is used for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill-use, over-work, and torture this useful beast!



## THE COW.

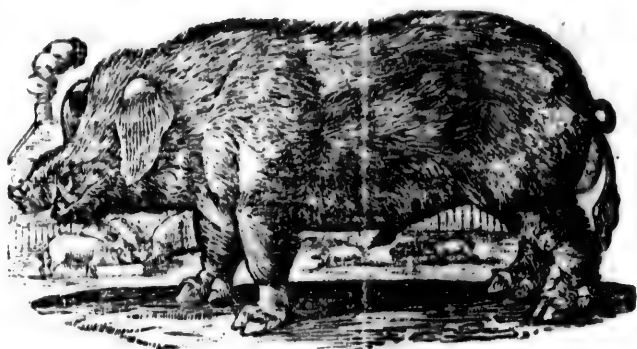


## LESSON II.

Ox is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the cow is the most useful to us. The flesh of an ox is beef. An ox is often used to draw a plough or cart; his flesh supplies us with food: the blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; the fat is made into candles; the hide into shoes and boots; the hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; the horn is made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking-cups, and is used instead of glass for lanterns. The bones are used to make little spoons, knives, and forks for children, buttons, &c. Cows give us milk, which is excellent food; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf; its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more u-ni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animals.

The ho  
peaceable  
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and a wil  
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in-ca-pa-b  
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filthy, gro  
very usef  
where the  
very nice  
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small eye  
quick ser

## THE HOG.



## LESSON III.

and of all The hog appears to have a divided hoof, like the  
 flesh of an peaceable animals which we call cattle; but he really  
 plough or has the bones of his feet like those of a beast of prey.  
 food is used and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have  
 made into always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and  
 the hair is in-ca-pa-ble of tu-i-ti-on; but it appears that even a pig  
 s made into may be taught. A hog is a disgusting animal; he is  
 for knives, filthy, greedy, stubborn, dis-a-gree-able, whilst alive, but  
 or lanterns, very useful after his death. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet  
 knives, and where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are  
 e us milk, very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and  
 like cheese; wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat  
 animal is a rotten and putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck,  
 books are small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a  
 si-der-ed as quick sense of sinelling.

## THE DEER.



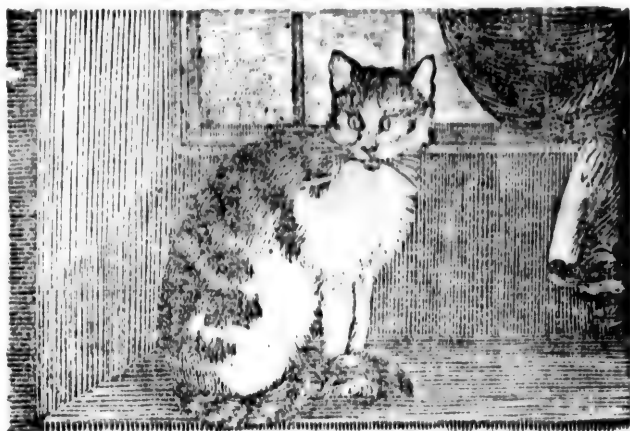
## LESSON IV.

Deer shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches; when they are full grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered. The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirits of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made, from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swift-ness.

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the hous  
Kitten  
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the eye;  
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wayward  
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smells;  
beds.

## THE CAT.

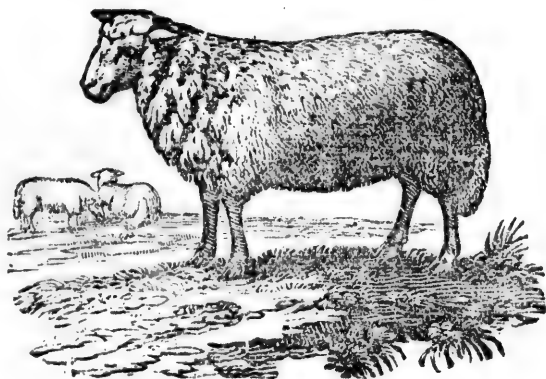


## LESSON V.

The cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her: then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs; their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after sucking her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal, till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle. Cats live in the house, but are not very o-be-di-ent to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of valerian and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

## THE SHEEP.



## LESSON VI.

Sheep supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes, for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe. A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when her lamb is by her side; she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear; such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his at-ten-ti-on. In many countries they require the attendance of their shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land they graze in se-cu-ri-ty.

A Goat  
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Goat  
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goats.

Goat  
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## THE GOAT.



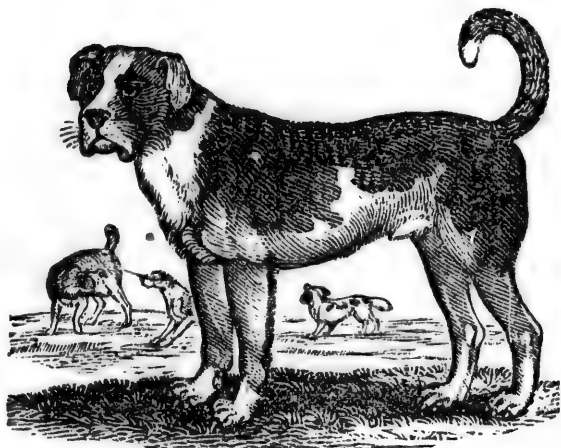
## LESSON VII.

A Goat is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of kids is esteemed; gloves are made of their skins; persons of weak constitutions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.

## THE DOG.



## LESSON VIII.

The dog is gifted with that sagacity, vigilance, and fi-de-li-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pa-ni-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pa-ni-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay, even by his looks he is ready to obey him. Dogs are very ser-vice-a-ble to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who dis-tin-guish-es a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics; and who,

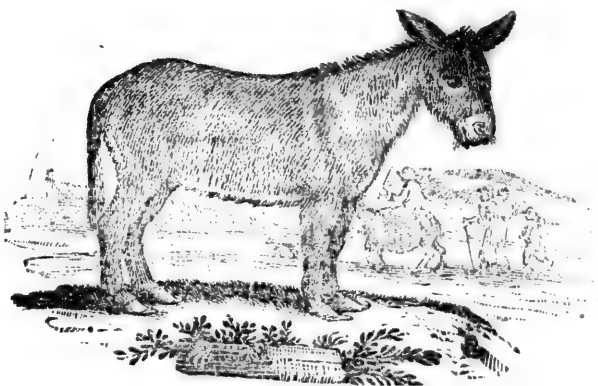
when  
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dogs,  
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stop v  
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The as  
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hardy, an  
but he is  
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serves ou

when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and lamentations. A dog is the most sagacious animal we have, and the most capable of education. In most dogs, the sense of smelling is keen; a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

---

### THE ASS.

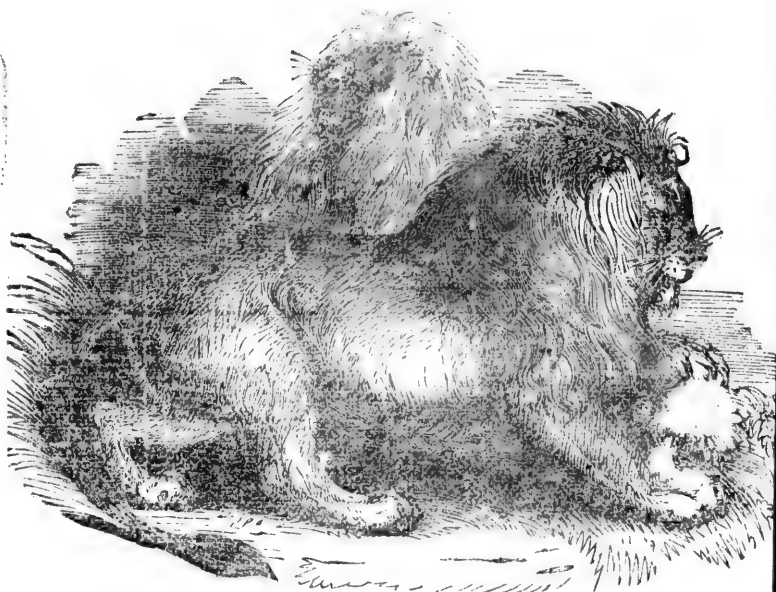


#### LESSON IX.

The ass is humble, patient, and quiet. Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse: but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.



## THE LION.

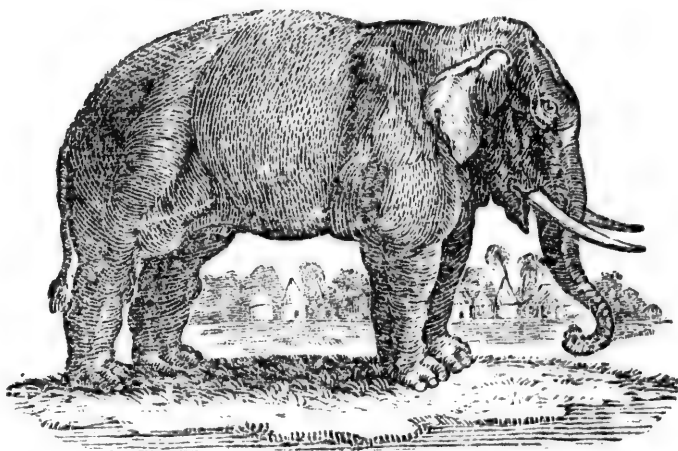


## LESSON X.

This noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the ex-tre-mi-ty. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail, a full grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane. Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of quadrupeds. A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies insensible of fear, to the last gasp. To his keepers he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, mag-na-ni-mous in his courage, and grateful in his disposition. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

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up the  
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branche  
cul-ti-va  
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When  
and o-b  
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## THE ELEPHANT.

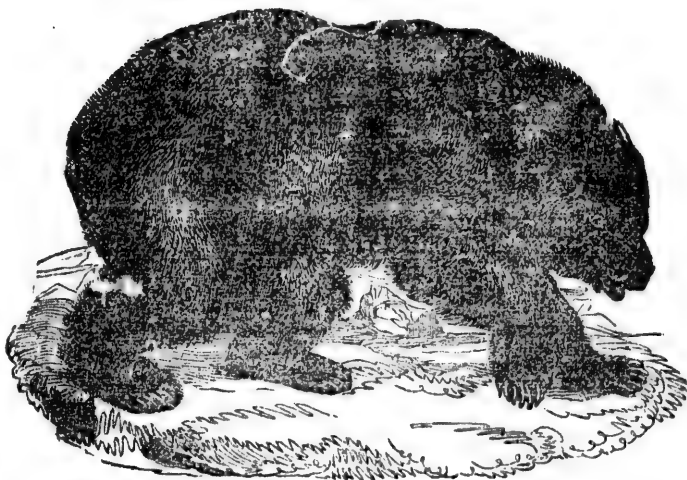


## LESSON XI.

The elephant is not only the largest but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its power in its own defence, or in that of the com-mu-ni-ty to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in se-ni-or-i-ty brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees on which they feed; and if they enter cul-ti-va-ted fields, the labours of a-gri-cul-ture soon disappear. In Africa elephants perhaps are the most numerous, but in Asia they are the largest and most useful to man.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and o-be-di-ent of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is re-mark-a-ble, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

## THE BEAR.



## LESSON XII.

There are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable food; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shown a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore-feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total in-act-i-vi-ty and abstinence from food.

The white or Greenland bear, has a pe-cu-li-ar-ly long head and neck, and its limbs are of a pro-di-gi-ous size and strength: its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

## WORDS

A

LES

A-dop-

af-fec-ti

af-flic-ti

as-per-s

at-ten-t

at-trac-

au-spi"

Ca-pa-c

ces-sa-ti

col-la-ti

com-pas

com-pu

con-cep

con-clu

con-fes

con-fu-s

con-jun

con-stru

con-ten

con-ver

con-vic

con-vul

cor-rec

cor-rup

cre-a-ti

De-coc

de-fec-t

de-fi"-c

de-jec-t

de-li"-c

de-scrip

## TABLE XV.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, PRONOUNCED AS THREE,  
AND ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

A-dop-ti-on  
af-fec-ti-on  
af-flic-ti-on  
as-per-si-on  
at-ten-ti-on  
at-trac-ti-on  
au-spi"-ci-ous  
Ca-pa-ci-ous  
ces-sa-ti-on  
col-la-ti-on  
com-pas-si-on  
com-pul-si-on  
con-cep-ti-on  
con-clu-si-on  
con-fes-si-on  
con-fu-si-on  
con-junc-ti-on  
con-struc-ti-on  
con-ten-ti-ous  
con-ver-si-on  
con-vic-ti-on  
con-vul-si-on  
cor-rec-ti-on  
cor-rup-ti-on  
cre-a-ti-on  
De-coc-ti-on  
de-fec-ti-on  
de-fi"-ci-ent  
de-jec-ti-on  
de-li"-ci-ous  
de-scrip-ti-on

## LESSON II.

de-struc-ti-on  
de-trac-ti-on  
de-vo-ti-on  
dis-cus-si-on  
dis-sen-si-on  
dis-tinc-ti-on  
di-vi"-si-on  
E-jec-ti-on  
e-lec-ti-on  
e-rup-ti-on  
es-sen-ti-al  
ex-ac-ti-on  
ex-clu-si-on  
ex-pan-si-on  
ex-pres-si-on  
ex-pul-si-on  
ex-tor-ti-on  
ex-trac-ti-on  
Fal-la-ci-ous  
foun-da-ti-on  
Im-mer-si-on  
im-par-ti-al  
im-pa-ti-ent  
im-pres-si-on  
in-junc-ti-on  
in-scrip-ti-on  
in-struc-ti-on  
in-ven-ti-on  
ir-rup-ti-on  
Li-cen-ti-ous  
lo-gi"-ci-an

## LESSON III.

Ma-gi"-ci-an  
mu-si"-ci-an  
Nar-ra-ti-on  
Ob-jec-ti-on  
ob-la-ti-on  
ob-struc-ti-on  
op-pres-si-on  
op-ti"-ci-an  
o-ra-ti-on  
Per-fec-ti-on  
pol-lu-ti-on  
prê-dic-ti-on  
pre-scrip-ti-on  
pro-mo-ti-on  
pro-por-ti-on  
pro-vin-ci-al  
Re-jec-ti-on  
re-la-ti-on  
re-ten-ti-on  
Sal-va-ti-on  
sub-jec-ti-on  
sub-stan-ti-al  
sub-trac-ti-on  
sub-ver-si-on  
suc-cès"-si-on  
suf-fi"-ci-ent  
sus-pi-ci-on  
Tempt-a-ti-on  
trans-la-ti-on  
Va-ca-ti-on  
vex-a-ti-on

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES,  
ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

Ab-so-lute-ly  
ac-ces-sa-ry  
ac-cu-ra-cy  
ac-cu-rate-ly  
a"-cri-mo-ny  
ac-tu-al-ly  
ad-di-to-ry  
ad-e-quate-ly  
ad-mi-ra-ble  
ad-mi-ral-ty  
ad-ver-sa-ry  
ag-gra-va-ted  
al-a-bas-ter  
a"-li-e-nate  
al-le-go-ry  
al-ter-a-tive  
a-mi-a-ble  
a"-mi-ca-ble  
a"-mo-rous-ly  
a"-ni-ma-ted  
an-nu-al-ly  
an-swer-a-ble  
an-ti-cham-ber  
an-ti-mo-ny  
an-ti-qua-ry  
a"-po-plec-tic  
ap-plica-ble  
ar-bi-tra-ry  
ar-ro-gant-ly  
au-di-to-ry  
a-vi-a-ry

## LESSON II.

Bar-ba-rous-ly  
beau-ti-ful-ly  
be"-né-fit-ted  
boun-ti-ful-ness  
bril-li-an-cy  
bur-go-mas-ter  
Ca"-pi-tal-ly  
ca"-su-is-try  
ca"-ter-pil-lar  
ce"-li-ba-cy  
cen-su-ra-ble  
ce"-re-mo-ny  
cir-cu-la-ted  
cog-ni-za-ble  
com-fort-a-ble  
com-men-ta-ry  
com-mis-sa-ry  
com-mon-al-ty  
com-pa-ra-ble  
com-pe-ten-cy  
con-fi-dent-ly  
con-quer-a-ble  
con-se-quent-ly  
con-sti-tu-ted  
con-ti-nent-ly  
con-tro-ver-sy  
con-tu-ma-cy  
co-pi-ous-ly  
co"-py-hold-er  
cor-po-ral-ly  
cor-pu-lent-ly

## LESSON III.

cor-ri-gi-ble  
cre"-dit-a-ble  
cus-tom-a-ry  
cov-et-ous-ly  
Dan-ger-ous-ly  
de"-li-ca-cy  
de"-spi-ca-ble  
dif-fi-cul-ty  
di"-li-gent-ly  
dis-pu-ta-ble  
dro-ma-da-ry  
du-ra-ble-ness  
Ef-fi-ca-cy  
e"-le-gant-ly  
e"-li-gi-ble  
e"-mi-nent-ly  
ex-cel-len-cy  
ex-e-cra-ble  
ex-o-ra-ble  
ex-qui-site-ly  
Fa-vour-a-bly  
fe"-bru-a-ry  
fi"-gur-a-tive  
fluc-tu-a-ting  
for-mi-da-ble  
for-tu-nate-ly  
frau-du-lent-ly  
fri-vo-lous-ly  
Ge"-ne-ral-ly  
ge"-ne-rous-ly  
gil-li-flow-er

## LESSON

ro"-vern-a  
gra-da-to-  
Ha"-ber-d  
ha"-bit-a-l  
he"-te-ro  
ho"-nour-a  
hos-pi-ta-l  
hu-mor-ou  
Ig-no-mi-n  
i"-mi-ta-to  
in-do-lent  
in-ti-cen  
in-ti-ma-c  
in-tri-ca-c  
in-ven-to-  
Ja"-nu-a-  
ju-di-ca-t  
jus-ti-fi-e  
La"-pi-da  
li"-ter-al  
li"-te-ra-t  
lo"-gi-cal  
lu-mi-na-  
Ma"-gis-t  
mal-le-a-  
man-da-t  
ma"-tri-n  
me"-lan-  
me"-mo-  
men-su-r  
mer-ce-n  
mi"-li-ta  
mi"-se-ra

TABLES,

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LESSON IV.

ro"-vern-a-ble  
gra-da-to-ry  
Ha"-ber-dash-er  
ha"-bit-a-ble  
he"-te-ro-dox  
ho"-nour-a-ble  
hos-pi-ta-ble  
hu-mor-ous-ly  
Ig-no-mi-ny  
i"-mi-ta-tor  
in-do-lent-ly  
in-tel-li-gence-ly  
in-ti-ma-cy  
in-tri-ca-cy  
in-ven-to-ry  
Ja"-nu-a-ry  
ju-di-ca-ture  
jus-ti-fied  
La"-pi-da-ry  
li"-ter-al-ly  
li"-te-ra-ture  
lo"-gi-cal-ly  
lu-mi-na-ry  
Ma"-gis-tra-cy  
mal-le-a-ble  
man-da-to-ry  
ma"-tri-mo-ny  
me"-lan-cho-ly  
me"-mo-ra-ble  
men-su-ra-ble  
mer-ce-na-ry  
mi"-li-ta-ry  
mi"-se-ra-ble

LESSON V.

mo"-de-rate-ly  
mo-men-ta-ry  
mo"-nas-te-ry  
mo"-ral-i-zer  
mul-ti-pli-er  
mu-sic-al-ly  
ma-ti-nous-ly  
Na"-tu-ral-ly  
ne"-ces-sa-ry  
ne"-cro-man-cy  
neg-li-gent-ly  
no"-ta-ble-ness  
nu-me-rous-ly  
Ob-du-ra-cy  
ob-sti-na-cy  
ob-vi-ous-ly  
oc-cu-pi-er  
o"-cu-lar-ly  
of-fér-to-ry  
o"-pe-ra-tive  
o"-ra-to-ry  
or-di-na-ry  
Pa"-ci-fi-er  
pa"-la-ta-ble  
par-don-a-ble  
pa"-tri-mo-ny  
pe"-ne-tra-ble  
pe"-rish-a-ble  
prac-ti-ca-ble  
pre"-ben-da-ry  
pre"-fer-a-ble  
pres-by-te-ry  
pre"-s-a-lent-ly

LESSON VI.

pro"-fit-a-ble  
pro-mis-so-ry  
pur-ga-to-ry  
pu-ri-fi-er  
Ra"-ti-fi-er  
rea-son-a-ble  
righ-te-ous-ness  
Sa-cri-fi-er  
sanc-tu-a-ry  
sa"-tis-fied  
se"-cre-ta-ry  
se"-pa-rate-ly  
ser-vice-a-ble  
slo"-ven-li-ness  
so"-li-ta-ry  
so"-ve-reign-ty  
spe"-cu-la-tive  
spi"-ri-tu-al  
sta"-tu-a-ry  
sub-lu-na-ry  
Ta"-ber-na-cle  
ter-ri-fy-ing  
ter-ri-to-ry  
tes-ti-mo-ny  
to"-ler-a-ble  
tran-si-to-ry  
Va"-lu-a-ble  
va-ri-a-ble  
ve"-ge-ta-ble  
ve"-ne-ra-ble  
vir-tu-ous-ly  
vo"-lun-ta-ry  
War"-rant-a-ble

## WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

## LESSON I.

Ab-bre-vi-ate  
 ab-do"-mi-nal  
 a-bi"-li-ty  
 a-bo"-mi-nate  
 a-bund-ant-ly  
 a-bu-sive-ly  
 ac-ce"-le-rate  
 ac-ces-si-ble  
 ac-com-pa-ny  
 ac-count-a-ble  
 ac-cu-mu-late  
 a-cid-i-ty  
 ad-mi"-nis-ter  
 ad-mo"-nish-er  
 ad-ven-tur-er  
 a-gree-a-ble  
 al-low-a-ble  
 am-bas-sa-dor  
 am-bi"-gu-ous  
 am-phi"-bi-ous  
 a-na"-to-mist  
 an-ge"-li-cal  
 an-ni-hi"-late  
 a-no"-ma-lous  
 an-ta"-go-nist  
 an-ti"-pa-thy  
 an-ti-qui-ty  
 a-po"-lo-gize  
 ap-per-ti-nent  
 a-rith-me-tic  
 as-sas-si-nate

## LESSON II.

as-tro"-lo-ger  
 as-tro"-no-mer  
 at-te"-nu-ate  
 a-vail-a-ble  
 au-then-ti-cate  
 au-tho"-ri-ty  
 Bar-ba-ri-an  
 be-a"-ti-tude  
 be-com-ing-ly  
 be-ha-vi-our  
 be-ne"-fi-cence  
 be-ne"-vo-lence  
 bi-no"-cu-lar  
 bi-o"-gra-phy  
 bi-tu-mi-nous  
 Ca-la"-mi-tous  
 ca-lum-ni-ous  
 ca-pi"-tu-late  
 ca"-tas-tro-phe  
 cen-so-ri-ous  
 chi-rur-gi-cal  
 chro-no"-lo-gy  
 con-form-a-ble  
 con-gra"-tu-late  
 con-si"-der-ate  
 con-sist-o-ry  
 con-so"-li-date  
 con-spi"-cu-ous  
 con-spi"-ra-cy  
 con-su-ma-ble  
 con-sist-en-cy

## LESSON III.

con-ta"-mi-nate  
 con-tempt-i-ble  
 con-tent-ed-ly  
 con-test-a-ble  
 con-ti"-gu-ous  
 con-ti"-nu-al  
 con-trib-utor  
 con-ve-ni-ent  
 con-vers-a-ble  
 co-o-pe-rate  
 cor-po-re-al  
 cor-re"-la-tive  
 cor-ro"-bo-rate  
 cor-ro-sive-ly  
 cu-ta-ne-ous  
 De-bi"-li-tate  
 de-cre"-pi-tude  
 de-fen-si-ble  
 de-fi"-ni-tive  
 de-for"-mi-ty  
 de-ge"-ne-rate  
 de-ject-ed-ly  
 de-li"-be-rate  
 de-light-ful-ly  
 de-li"-ne-ate  
 de-li"-ver-ance  
 de-mo"-cra-cy  
 de-mon-str-a-ble  
 de-no"-mi-nate  
 de-plo-ra-ble  
 de-po"-pu-late

## LESSON

de-pre"-c  
 de-si"-ra  
 de-spite-  
 de-spond  
 de-struc-  
 de-ter"-n  
 de-tes"-t  
 dex-te"-r  
 di-min-u  
 dis-cer"-  
 dis-co"-v  
 dis-crim-  
 dis-dain-  
 dis-grace  
 dis-loy-a  
 dis-or-de  
 dis-pen"-  
 dis-sa"-ti  
 dis-si"-m  
 dis-u"-ni  
 di-vi"-ni  
 dog-ma"  
 dox-o"-l  
 du-pli"-c  
 E-brie-t  
 ef-fec"-t  
 ef-fe"-m  
 ef-fron"-  
 e-gre-gi-  
 e-jac"-u  
 e-la"-bo  
 e-lec"-tu  
 e-lu-ci-d  
 e-mas"-c



LESSON IV.

de-pre'-ci-ate  
de-si"-ra-ble  
de-spite-ful-ly  
de-spond"-en-cy  
de-struc-ti-on  
de-ter"-mi-nate  
de-tes"-ta-ble  
dex-te"-ri-ty  
di-min-u-tive  
dis-cer"-ni-ble  
dis-co"-ve-ry  
dis-crim-i-nate  
dis-dain-ful-ly  
dis-grace-ful-ly  
dis-loy-al-ty  
dis-or-der-ly  
dis-pen"-sa-ry  
dis-sa"-tis-fy  
dis-si"-mi-lar  
dis-u"-ni-on  
di-vi"-ni-ty  
dog-ma"-ti-cal  
dox-o"-lo-gy  
du-pli"-ci-ty  
E-bri-e-ty  
ef-fec"-tu-al  
ef-fe"-mi-nate  
ef-fron"-te-ry  
e-gre-gi-ous  
e-jac"-u-late  
e-la"-bo-rate  
e-lec"-tu-rate  
e-lu-ci-date  
e-mas"-cu-late

LESSON V.

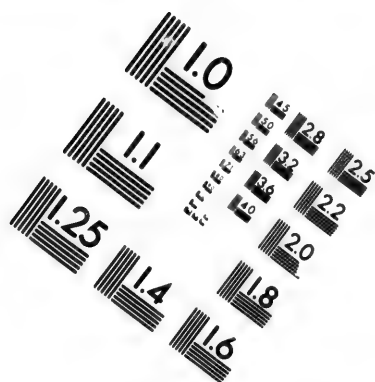
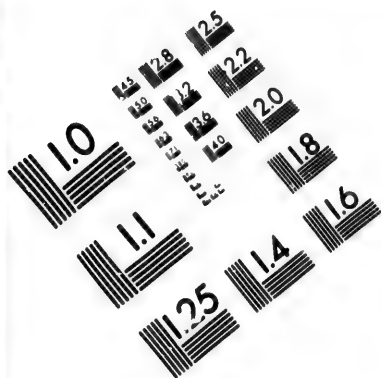
em-pi"-ri-cal  
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e-pit-o-m  
e-qui"  
er-ro-ne  
e-the-re-al  
e-van-gel-ist  
e-va"-po-rate  
e-va-sive-ly  
e-ven"-tu-al  
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ex-ceed-ing-ly  
ex-ces-sive-ly  
ex-cu"-sa-ble  
ex-e"-cu-tor  
ex-e"-cu-trix  
ex-em-pla-ry  
ex-fo-li-ate  
ex-hi"-li-rate  
ex-on"-e-rate  
ex-or"-bi-tant  
ex-pe"-ri-ment  
ex-ter-mi-nate  
ex-tra"-va-gant  
ex-trem-i-ty  
Fa-na"-ti-cism  
fas-tid-i-ous  
fa-tal"-i-ty  
fe-li"-ci-ty

LESSON VI.

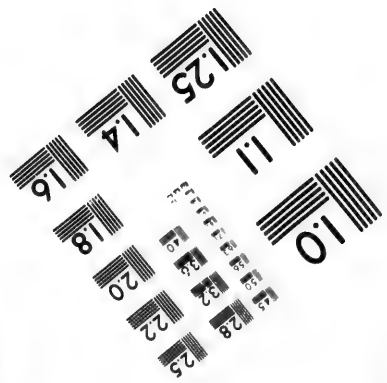
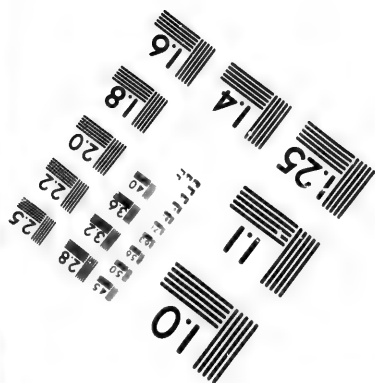
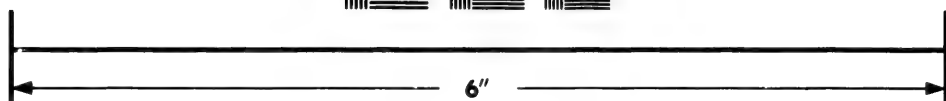
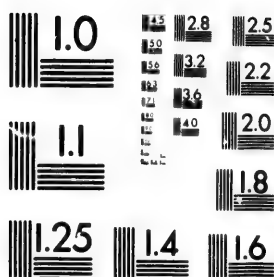
fra-gi"-li-ty  
fru-ga"-li-ty  
fu-tu"-ri-ty  
Ge-o"-gra-phy  
ge-o"-me-try  
gram-ma-ri-an  
gram-mat-i-cal  
gra-tu-i-ty  
Ha-bi"-li-ment  
ha-bi"-tu-ate  
har-mo"-ni-cal  
her-me-ti-cal  
hi-la"-ri-ty  
hu-ma"-ni-ty  
hu-mi"-li-ty  
hy-poth-e-sis  
Idol"-a-tor  
il-li"-te-rate  
il-lu"-mi-nate  
il-lus-tri-ous  
im-men-si-ty  
im-mor-tal-ize  
im-mu"-ta-ble  
im-pe"-di-ment  
im-pe"-ni-tence  
im-pe"-ri-ous  
im-per-ti-nent  
im-pe"-tu-ous  
im-pi-e-ty  
im-pla"-ca-ble  
im-po"-li-tic  
im-por"-tu-nate  
im-pos-si-ble  
im-pro"-ba-ble







# **IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

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## LESSON VII.

im-pov"-er-ish  
 im-preg-na-ble  
 im-prov"-a-ble  
 im-prov"-i-dent  
 in-a"-ni-mate  
 in-au"-gu-rate  
 in-ca"-pa-ble  
 in-cle"-men-cy  
 in-clin"-a-ble  
 in-con-stan-cy  
 in-cu"-ra-ble  
 in-de-cen-cy  
 in-el-e-gant  
 in-fa"-tu-ate  
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 in-tract-a-ble  
 in-tre"-pid-ly  
 in-va"-li-date  
 in-ve"-te-rate  
 in-vid-i-ous  
 ir-ra"-di-ate  
 i-tin-e-rant  
 Ju-ri"-di-cal  
 La-bo"-ri-ous  
 le-git-i-mate  
 le-gu-mi-nous  
 lux-u"-ri-ous  
 Mag-ni"-fi-cent

## LESSON VIII.

ma-te"-ri-al  
 me-tro"-po-lis  
 mi-ra"-cu-lous  
 Na-ti"-vi-ty  
 non-sen-si-cal  
 no-to-ri-ous  
 O-be-di-ent  
 ob-serv-a-ble  
 om-ni"-po-tent  
 o-rac-u-lar  
 o-ri"-gi-nal  
 Par-ti"-cu-lar  
 pe-nu-ri-ous  
 per-pe"-tu-al  
 per-spi"-cu-ous  
 phi-lo"-so-pher  
 pos-te-ri-or  
 pre-ca-ri-ous  
 pre-ci"-pi-tate  
 pre-des-ti-nate  
 pre-do"-mi-nate  
 pre-oc-cu-py  
 pre-va"-ri-cate  
 pro-ge"-ni-tor  
 pros-pe"-ri-ty  
 Ra-pid-i-ty  
 re-cep"-ta-cle  
 re-cum-ben-cy  
 re-cur-ren-cy  
 re-deem-a-ble  
 re-dun-dan-cy  
 re-frac-to-ry

## LESSON IX.

re-ge"-ne-rate  
 re-luc"-tan-cy  
 re-mark-a-ble  
 re-mu"-ne-rate  
 re-splen-dent-ly  
 re-sto"-ra-tive  
 re-su"-ma-ble  
 Sa-ga"-ci-ty  
 si-mi"-li-tude  
 sim-pli"-ci-ty  
 so-lem-ni-ty  
 so-li"-ci-tor  
 so-li"-cit-ous  
 sub-ser-vi-ent  
 su-pe"-ri-or  
 su-per-la-tive  
 su-pre"-ma-cy  
 Tau-to"-lo-gy  
 ter-ra-que-ous  
 the-o"-lo-gy  
 tri-um-phant-ly  
 tu-mul"-tu-ous  
 ty-ran-ni-cal  
 U-na"-ni-mous  
 u-bi"-qui-ty  
 un-search-a-ble  
 un-speak-a-ble  
 Va-cu-i-ty  
 ver-na"-cu-lar  
 vi-cis-si-tude  
 vi-va"-ci-ty  
 vo-lup-tu-ous

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## TABLE XIV.

## SELECT FABLES.

## I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.



A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it im-prac-ti-ca-ble to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected indifference, I might easily have accomplished this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The vain, contending for the prize  
 'Gainst merit, see their labour lost;  
 But still self-love will say—"Despise  
 What others gain at any cost!  
 I cannot reach reward, 'tis true;  
 Then let me sneer at those who do."

## II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its reflection in the stream, and fancied he had discovered another and richer booty. Accordingly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow, but how great was his vexation to find that it had disappeared! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he; in grasping at a shadow I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,  
 Nor idly grasp at every shade;  
 Peace, competence, a life well spent,  
 Are treasures that can never fade.  
 And he who weakly sighs for more,  
 Augments his misery, not his store.

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## III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.



A Shepherd-Boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "The wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them. This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length a Wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his Sheep. The Boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the Wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,  
 Nor e'en in jest a lie repeat;  
 Who acts a base fictitious part,  
 Will infamy and ruin meet.  
 The liar ne'er will be believed  
 By those whom he has once deceived.

## IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a Manger; an Ox pressed by hunger came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so desirable, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,  
Unwilling to use or to lend,  
Himself in the Dog may behold,  
The Ox in his indigent friend.  
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,  
Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.

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## V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



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A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home,  
 while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to  
 keep close. A Wolf, watching their motions, as soon  
 as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and  
 knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the  
 voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the  
 door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of  
 my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken  
 survey of the deceiver through the window), I cannot  
 possibly give you admission; for though you feign  
 very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every  
 other respect, that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,  
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun.  
 Who turn sage counsel to a jest,  
 Take the sure road to be undone.  
 A parent's counsels e'er reverse,  
 And mingle confidence with fear.

## VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance, came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, *vo-ci-fe-ra-ted* the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage: I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,  
Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;  
In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,  
And seek to make the weak their prey.  
No equal rights obtain regard  
When passions fire, and spoils reward.

LIST

A-bo  
au-th  
Con-c  
con-g  
con-s  
De-cl  
E-ja"  
ex-po  
In-to'  
in-vo'  
Un-pr  
un-pr  
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A-pos  
Be-a-t  
Ce"-r  
cir-cu  
con-se  
con-tu  
Di-a-h  
di-a-m  
dis-o-l  
Em-b  
In-con  
in-con  
in-ter  
Ma-gi  
me"-r  
Re-co  
Su-pe  
su-per

## TABLE XVII.

LIST OF WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, AND UPWARDS,  
PROPERLY ACCENTED.

## LESSON I.

A-bo"-mi-na-ble-ness  
 au-tho"-ri-ta-tive-ly  
 Con-ci"-li-a-to-ry  
 con-gra"-tu-la-to-ry  
 con-si"-der-a-ble-ness  
 De-cla"-ra-to-ri-ly  
 E-ja"-cu-la-to-ry  
 ex-pos"-tu-la-to-ry  
 In-to"-ler-a-ble-ness  
 in-vo"-lun-ta-ri-ly  
 Un-par"-don-a-ble-ness  
 un-pro"-fit-a-ble-ness  
 un-rea"-son-a-ble-ness  
 A-pos-to"-li-cal-ly  
 Be-a-ti"-fi-cal-ly  
 Cé"-re-mó-ni-ous-ly  
 cir-cum-am"-bi-ent-ly  
 con-sen-tá-ne-ous-ly  
 con-tu-mé-li-ous-ly  
 Di-a-bo"-li-cal-ly  
 di-a-me"-tri-cal-ly  
 dis-o-bé-di-ent-ly  
 Em-ble'-ma-ti-cal-ly  
 In-con-si'-der-ate-ly  
 in-con-ve'-ni-ent-ly  
 in-ter-ro"-ga-to-ry  
 Ma-gis-te'-ri-al-ly  
 me"-ri-tó-ri-ous-ly  
 Re-com-men'-da-to-ry  
 Su-per-an'-nu-a-ted  
 su-per-nú-me-ra-ry

## LESSON II.

An-te-di-lú-vi-an  
 an-ti-mo-nar'-chi-cal  
 ar-chi-e-pis'-co-pal  
 a-ris-to-cra"-ti-cal  
 Dis-sa"-tis-fac'-to-ry  
 E-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal  
 ex-tra-pa-ró-chi-al  
 Fa-mi"-li-a-ri-ty  
 Ge-ne-a-lo"-gi-cal  
 ge-ne-ra-lis'-si-mo  
 He-te-ro-gé-ne-ous  
 his-to-ri-o"-gra-pher  
 Im-mu-ta-bi"-li-ty  
 in-fal-li-bi"-li-ty  
 Pe-cu-li-a"-ri-ty  
 pre-des-ti-ná-ri-an  
 Su-per-in-tend'-en-cy  
 U-ni-ver-sa"-li-ty  
 un-phi-lo-so"-phi-cal  
 An-ti-tri"-ni-ta-ri-an  
 Com-men-su-ra-bi"-li-ty  
 Dis-sa-tis-fac'-ti-on  
 Ex-tra-ór-di-na-ri-ly  
 Im-ma-te-ri-a"-li-ty  
 im-pe-ne-tra-bi"-li-ty  
 in-com-pa-ti-bi"-li-ty  
 in-con-si"-der-a-ble-ness  
 in-cor-rupt-i-bi"-li-ty  
 in-di-vi"-si-bi"-li-ty  
 La'-ti-tu-di-ná-ri-an  
 Va"-le-tu-di-ná-ri-an

## INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

### A MORAL TALE.

In a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when his second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they throve so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct: for he loitered away his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of till one day in Autumn, when by

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chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit: and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other which you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William, who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisted him in the culture of his tree, advising him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

From this happy change in his conduct, he derived the advantage, not only of enriching himself with a plentiful crop of fruit, but also of getting rid of bad and pernicious habits. His father was so perfectly satisfied with his reformation, that the following season he gave him and his brother the produce of a small orchard, which they shared equally between them.

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## TABLE XVIII.

MORAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, WHICH OUGHT TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY AT AN EARLY AGE.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel, than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

To err is human ; to forgive, divine.

It is much better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and a proper improvement of time, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundation of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure is folly ; not to mourn at all, insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all ; yet without a friend the world is but a wilderness.

Industry is the parent of every excellence. The finest talents

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would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the bane of every thing: it is like the barren soil of which all labour and cultivation are thrown away.

The acquisition of knowledge is one of the most honourable occupations of youth.

When once you profess yourself a friend, endeavour to be always such. He can never have any true friends, who is often changing them.

Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread. There is no real use of riches, except in the distribution; the rest is all imaginary.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy: by passing it over he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged: nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

He knows not how to fear, who dares to die.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we must do violence to our nature to shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous, the

rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing more engages the affections of men, than a handsome address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than this; that though the injury began on his part, the kindness begins on ours.

Philosophy is then only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not as the ostentation of science.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

Some would be thought to do great things, who are but tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack: and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

Pitch upon that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take a prudent care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to be so to-morrow.

Blame not before thou hast examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his passions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles; but

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great minds have seldom admiration, because few things appear new to them.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them, but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance. The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from ar insipid complaisance, and a low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Honourable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor which is measured by number of years; but wisdom is the grey hairs unto man, and unspotted life is old age.

Let reason go before every enterprize, and counsel before every action.

If thou wouldst get a friend, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him; for some men are friends for their own occasions, but will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and shall never meet with a friend to his mind.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions, he had contracted in the former.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury to another is a great injury to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

### ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

BY DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

**REMEMBER** *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad or sits idle one half of the day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence: he has really spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

**Remember** *that credit is money.*—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

**Remember** *that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.*—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six; turned again it is seven and three-pence: and so on till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

**Remember** *that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.*—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

**Remember** *this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."*—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This

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is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse for ever.

*The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.*—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

*Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.*—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums, and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*; that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

## TABLE XIX.

PROPER NAMES USED IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT  
WITH THE SYLLABLES MARKED AND ACCENTED.

LESSON I.	LESSON II.	LESSON III.
A-bád-don	Au-gús-tus	Co-ní-ah
A-béd-ne-go	Ba-ar-bé-rith	Da-más-cus
A-bí-a-thar	Ba-al-há-mon	Da"-ni-el
A-bi"-me-lech	Ba"-by-lon	De"-bo-rah
A-bi"-na-dab	Ba-ra-chi'-ah	De-da-ní-um
A'-bra-ham	Bar-jé-sus	De-li'-ah
Ab'-sa-lom	Bár-na-bas	De-mé-tri-us
A-do-ní-jah	Bar-tho"-lo-mew	Di-o-tré-phes
A-grip'-pa	Bar-ti"-me-us	Dru-sil-la
A-ha-su-é-rus	Bar-zí-ai	Di"-dy-mus
A-hi"-me-lech	Ba"-she-máth	Di-o-ny'-si-us
A-hi"-to-phel	Be-el'-ze-bub	E-béd-me-lech
A-ma"-le-kite	Beér-she-ba	E-ben-é-zer
A-mi"-na-dab	Bel-sház-zar	E'-krons
A"-na-kims	Ben-há-dad	El-béth-el
A-na"-me-leck	Be-thés-da	E"-le-á-zar
A"-na-ní-as	Béth-le-hem	E-l'-a-kim
An'-ti-christ	Beth-sá-i-da	E-li-é-zer
Ar'-che-la-us	Bi-thy"-ni-a	E-lí-hu
Ar-chip'-pus	Bo-a-ner'-ges	E-li"-me-lech
Arc-tú-rus	Caí-a-phas	E-lí-phaz
A-re-o"-pa-gus	Cal'-va-ry	E-li"-za-beth
A-ri-ma-thé-a	Can-dá-re	El'-ka-nah
Ar-mág-ge-don	Ca-pér-na-um	El'-na-thar
Ar-tax-érx-es	Cen'-chre-a	E"-ly-mas
A'sh-ta-roth	Ce-sa-ré-a	Em-má-us
As'-ke-lon	Ché-ru-bim	E-pá-phras
As-sy"-ri-a	Cho-rá-zin	E-pa-phro-dí'tus
A"-tha-li-ah	Cle-ó-phas	E-phé-si-ans

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E"-ph  
E"-pi  
E"-sar  
E-thi-  
Eu-ro  
Eú-ty-  
Fé-lix  
Fes'tu  
For-tu  
Gá-bri  
Ga"-de  
Ga"-lá  
Ga"-li  
Ga-ma  
Ge-da-  
Ge-há-  
Ger'-ge  
Ge-ri'-z  
Gi"-be  
Gi"-de  
Gól-go  
Go-mó  
Ha-dac  
Ha-dó-  
Hal-le-  
Ha"-na  
Ha"-na  
Há-za-e  
Her-mo  
He-ró-c  
He"-ze  
Hi-e-ra  
Hil-ki-

## LESSON IV.

E''-phe-sus  
 E''-pi-cu-ré-ans  
 E''-sar-há-don  
 E-thi-ó-pia  
 Eu-ro''-cly-don  
 Eú-ty-chus  
 Fé-lix  
 Fes''tus  
 For-tu-na'-tus  
 Gá-bri-el  
 Ga''-de-re'-nes  
 Ga''-lá-ti-a  
 Ga''-li-lee  
 Ga-ma'-li-el  
 Ge-da-lí-el  
 Ge-há-zi  
 Ger'-ge-senes  
 Ge-ri'-zim  
 Gi''-be-o-nites  
 Gi''-de-on  
 Gól-go-tha  
 Go-mór-rha  
 Ha-dad-é-zer  
 Ha-dó-ram  
 Hal-le-lú-jah  
 Ha''-na-meel  
 Ha''-na-ni  
 Ha''-na-ni'-ah  
 Há-za-el  
 Her-mo''-ge-nes  
 He-ró-di-as  
 He''-ze-ki'-ah  
 Hi-e-ra''-po-lis  
 Hil-ki'-ah

## LESSON V.

Ho-ro-na'-im  
 Ho-sán-na  
 Hy-me-né-us  
 Ja-za-ni'-ah  
 I''-cha-bod  
 I-du-me'-a  
 Je''-bu-site  
 Je''-de-di'-ah  
 Je-hó-a-haz  
 Je-hói-a-kim  
 Je-hói-a-chin  
 Je-hó-ram  
 Je-ho''-sha-phonat  
 Je-hó-vah  
 Je-phún-neh  
 Je''-re-mí-ah  
 Je''-ri-cho  
 Je''-ro-bó-am  
 Je-rú-sa-lem  
 Je''-ze-bel  
 Im-ma'-nu-el  
 Jo''-na-dab  
 Jo'-na-than  
 Jósh-u-a  
 Jo-si'-ah  
 Is-sái-ah  
 Ish'-bosh-eth  
 Ish'-ma-el  
 Is'-sa-char  
 I''-thá-mar  
 Kéi-lah  
 Ke-tú-rah  
 Ki-ka'-i-on  
 La-chish

## LESSON VI.

La'-mech  
 La-o-di-ce'-a  
 La''-za-rus  
 Le''-ba-non  
 Le''-mu-el  
 Lú-ci-fer  
 Ly''-di-a  
 Ma''-ce-dó-ni-a  
 Mach'-pe-lah  
 Ma-ha-ná-im  
 Ma-nas'-seh  
 Ma-no'-a  
 Ma-ra-na'-tha  
 Mat'-thew  
 Maz'-za-roth  
 Mel-chi'-ze-dec  
 Me''-ri-bah  
 Me''-ro-dach  
 Me-so-po-tá-mia  
 Me-thú-se-lah  
 Mi-cha'-i-ah  
 Mí-cha-el  
 Mí-ri-am  
 Mna'-son  
 Mor'-de-cai  
 Mo-rí-ah  
 Na'-a-man  
 Na'-o-mi  
 Nap'-tha-li  
 Na-tha''-na-el  
 Na''-za-réne  
 Na''-za-reth  
 Na''-zá-rite  
 Ne-buc-had-néz-zar

LESSON VII.  
Ne-bu-za''-ra-dan

Ne-he-mi'-ah

Re-mu-li'-ah

Re''-pha-im

Reu'-ben

Rim'-mon

Ru'-ha-mah

Sa-be'-ans

Sa-ma'-ri-a

San-bal'-lat

Sa-phi'-ra

Sa-rép-ta

Sen-na''-che-rib

Se''-ra-phim

Shi-ló-ah

Shi'-me-i

Shu-la'-mite

LESSON VIII.  
Shu'-na-mite

Sib-bo-léth

Si-ló-ah

Sil-vá-nus

Si''-me-on

Si''-se-ra

So''-lo-mon

Ste''-pha-nus

Su-sán-na

Sy-ro-phe-ni'-ci-an

Ta''-he-rah

Ta''-bí-tha

Ta-há-pa-nes

Te''-ra-phim

Ter-túl-lus

The-o''-phi-lus

Thes-sa-lo''-ní-ca

LESSON IX.  
Thy-a-ti'-ra

Ti-mo'-the-us

To-bi'-ah

Vásh-ti

U-phár-sin

U-ri'-jah

Uz-zi'-ah

Za''-che-us

Za'-re-phath

Ze''-be-dee

Ze''-cha-ri'-ah

Ze''-de-ki'-ah

Ze''-pha-ni'-ah

Ze''-rub-ba'-bel

Ze-ló-phe-had

Ze-ru-i'-ah

Zip-po'-rah

PROPER NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN ANCIENT AND MODERN  
GEOGRAPHY, WITH THE SYLLABLE MARKED WHICH  
IS TO BE ACCENTED.

A''-ber-deen

A''-bys-si''-ni-a

A''-ca-púl-co

A''-car-na-ni-a

A-chœ-me'-ni-a

A''-che-rón-ti-a

A''-dri-a-no'-ple

A''-les-sán-dri-a

A-me''-ri-ca

Am-phi''-po-lis

An-da-lu'-si-a

An-na''-po-lis

An-ti-pá-ros

Ap'-pen-nines

Arch'-an-gel

Au-rén-ga-bad

Ba-bel-man'-del

Ba''-by-lon

Bág-na-gar

Bar-bá-does

Bar-ce-ló-na

Ba-vá-ri-a

Bel-ve-dére

Be-ne-ven'-to

Bes-sa-ra'-bi-a

Bís-na-gar

Bók-hu-ra

Bo-na-vís-ta

Bós-pho-rus

Bo-ríst'-he-nes

Bra-gán-za

Bra'n-den-burg

Bu-thra'-tes

Bus-so'-ra

By-zán-ti-um

Caf-fra'-ri-a

Cag-li-a'-ri

Ca''-la-ma'-ta

Cal-cút-ta

L  
Ca''-li

Ca-pr

Ca''-ra

Car-th

Ca''-ta

Ce-ph

Ce-ph

Ce-rau

Cer-cy

Chæ-ro

Chal-c

Chan-de

Chris-t

Chris-t

Con-ne

Con-stant

Co-per

Co''-ro

Co-ry-p

Cy'cla

Da-gh

Da-le-c

Dal-ma

Da''-m

Dar-da

Dar-da

Daú-p

De-se-

Di-ar-l

Di-o-n

Di-o-sc

Do-do

Do-mi

## LESSON X.

Ca''-li-fór-ni-a  
 Ca-pra-ri-a  
 Ca''-ra-ma'-ni-a  
 Car-tha-gé-na  
 Ca''-ta-lo'-ni-a  
 Ce-pha-lo'-ni-a  
 Ce-pha-lé-na  
 Ce-rau'-ni-a  
 Cer-cy'-pha-læ  
 Chæ-ro-né-a  
 Chal-ce-do'-ni-a  
 Chan-der-na-góre  
 Chris-ti-a'-ña  
 Chris-ti-an-o'-ple  
 Con-néc-ti-cut  
 Con-stan-tin-o'-ple  
 Co-pen-ha'-gen  
 Co''-ro-man'-del  
 Co-ry-pha'-si-um  
 Cy'cla-des  
 Da-ghes'-tan  
 Da-le-car'-li-a  
 Dal-ma'-ti-a  
 Da''-mi-ét-ta  
 Dar-da-nélles  
 Dar-da'-ni-a  
 Dau'-phi-ny  
 De-se-a'-da  
 Di-ar-bé-ker  
 Di-o-ny-si'-po-lis  
 Di-o-scu'-ri-as  
 Do-do'-na  
 Do-min'-go

## LESSON XI.

Do-mi''-ni-ca  
 Dús-sel-dorf  
 Dyr-ra'-chi-um  
 E''-din-burgh  
 E'-le-phan'-ta  
 E-leu'-the-ræ  
 E''-pi-dam'-nus  
 E''-pi-dau'-rus  
 E''-pi-pha'-ni-a  
 Es-cu'-ri-al  
 Es-qui-maux  
 Es-tre-ma-du'-ra  
 E-thi-o'-pi-a  
 Eu-pa-to'-ri-a  
 Eu-ri'-a-nás-sa  
 Fa-cel-i'-na  
 Fer-ma''-nah  
 Fon-te-ra'-bi-a  
 For-te-ven-tu'-ra  
 Fre''-de-ricks-burg  
 Fri-u'-li  
 Fron-tíg-ni-ac  
 Fúr-sten-burg  
 Gal-li''-pa-gos  
 Gal-li''-po-lis  
 Gal-lo-græ'-ci-a  
 Gan-ga''-ri-dæ  
 Ga''-ra-man'-tes  
 Gás-co-ny  
 Ge-né-va  
 Gér-ma-ny  
 Gi''-bral-tar  
 Glou'-ces-ter

## LESSON XII.

Gol-con'-da  
 Gua'-de-loupe  
 Guél-der-land  
 Gú-za-rat  
 Ha''-li-car-nas-sus  
 Héi-del-burg  
 Hel-voet-sluy's  
 Her'-man-stadt  
 Hi-e-ro''-po-lis  
 His-pa-ni-o'-la  
 Hyr-ca'-ni-a  
 Ja-mai'-ca  
 Il-ly''-ri-cum  
 In-nis-kil-ling  
 Is-pa-hán  
 Kamts-chát-ka  
 Kim-ból-ton  
 Ko'-nigs-burg  
 La-bra-dór  
 La-ce-de-mo'-ni-a  
 Lamp'-sa-co  
 Lan'-gue-doc  
 Lau'-ter-burg  
 Le'-o-min-ster  
 Li-thu-a'-ni-a  
 Li-va'-di-a  
 Lon-don-der'-ry  
 Lou'-is-burg  
 Lou-i-si-a'-na  
 Lu'-nén-burg  
 Lúx-em-burg  
 Ly-ca-o'-ni-a  
 Ly-si-ma'-chi-a

LESSON XIII.  
 Ma-cas-ser  
 Ma"-ce-dó-ni-a  
 Ma"-da-gas-car  
 Man-ga-lóre  
 Ma"-ra-thon  
 Mar-tin'-i-co  
 Ma-sú-li-pa-tam  
 Me'-di-ter-rá-ne-an  
 Me'-so-po-tá-mi-a  
 Mo-no-e-mu'-gi  
 Mo-no-mó-ta-pa  
 Na-tó-li-a  
 Ne"-ga-pa-ta'm  
 Ne-rins'-koi  
 Neúf-cha-teau  
 Ní"-ca-ra-gú-a  
 Ní"-co-me'-di-a  
 Ni-co"-po-lis  
 No-vó-ro-god  
 Nú-rem-berg  
 Oc'-za-kow  
 Oo-na-las'-ka  
 Os-na-burg  
 O-ta-heí-te

LESSON XIV.  
 O-ver-ys'-sel  
 Pa-la"-ti-nate  
 Paph-la-gó-ni-a  
 Pá-ta-gó-ni-a  
 Penn-syl-vá-ni-a  
 Phí-lip-vi'lle  
 Pon-di-cher-ry  
 Py-re-nées  
 Quí-be-ron  
 Qui-ló-a  
 Quí-ri-na'-lis  
 Ra'-tis-bon  
 Ra-vén-na  
 Ra'-vens-burg  
 Ro-set'-ta  
 Rot'-ter-dam  
 Sa"-la-man-ca  
 Sa-mar-ca'nd  
 Sa-moi-é-da  
 Sa"-ra-gos-sa  
 Sar-di'-ni-a  
 Schaff-haú-sen  
 Se-rin'-ga-pa-tam  
 Si-bé-ri-a

LESSON XV.  
 Spitz-bér-gen  
 Swit'-zer-land  
 Tar-ra-go'-na  
 Thi'-on-ville  
 Thu-rin'-gi-a  
 Tip"-pe-ra-ry  
 To-bóls-koi  
 Ton-ga-ta-bóo  
 Tran-syl-vá-ni-a  
 Tur-co-ma'-ni-a  
 Va"-len-ciennes  
 Ve-ro-ni'-ca  
 Ve-su'-vi-us  
 Vir-gí-ni-a  
 U-ra"-ni-berg  
 West-má-ni-a  
 West-phá-li-a  
 Wól-sen-but-tle  
 Xy-le-no"-po-lis  
 Xy-lo"-po-lis  
 Zan'-gue-bar  
 Zan'-zi-bar  
 Ze-no-do'-ti-a  
 Zo-ro-an-der

PROPER NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN THE ROMAN AND GRECIAN HISTORY, DIVIDED, AND THE SYLLABLE MARKED WHICH IS REQUIRED TO BE ACCENTED.

Æ-chi-nes	A-na"-cre-on	An-tís-the-nes
A-ge"-si-la-us	A-náx-i-man-der	A-pél-les
Al-ci-bi'-a-des	An-do'-ci-des	Ar-chí-me'-des
A"-lex-an-der	An-ti"-go-nus	A-re-thú'-sa
A"-lex-an-dro'-po-lis	An-ti'-ma-chus	A-ris-tar'-chus



ON XV.  
r-gen  
r-land  
o-na  
ville  
'-gi-a  
-ra-ry  
-koi  
ta-bóo  
l-vá-ni-a  
ma'-ni-a  
-ciennes  
i'-ca  
ri-us  
ni-a  
i-berg  
á-ni-a  
há-li-a  
n-but-tle  
o''-po-lis  
po-lis  
e-bar  
bar  
o'-ti-a  
n-der

MAN AND  
SYLLABLE  
ENTED.

the-nes  
es  
me'-des  
u'-sa  
r'-chus

LESSON XVI.

A''-ris-tides  
A''-ri-to-de'-mus  
A-ris-to'-pha-nes  
A''-ris-to-tle  
Ar-te-mi-do'-rus  
A-the-no-dá-rus  
Ba'-ja-zet  
Bac-chi'-a-dæ  
Bel-le''-ro-phon  
Bé-re-cyn'-thia  
Bi-sél-tæ  
Bo-a-di-ce'-a  
Bo-é-thi-us  
Bo-mil'-car  
Brach-ma'-nes  
Britan'-ni-cus  
Bu-cé-pha-lus  
Ca-li''-gu-la  
Cal-li-cra'-tes  
Cal-li-cra'-ti-das  
Cal-lí-ma-chus  
Cam-by'-ses  
Ca-mil'-lus  
Car-né-a-des  
Cas-san'-der  
Cas-si-o-do'-rus  
Cas-si-bel-lau'-nus  
Ce''-the-gus  
Cha-ri-de'-mus  
Cle-o'-cri-tus  
Cle-o-pa'-tra  
Cli-to''-ma-chus  
Cly-tem-nes'-tra

LESSON XVII.

Col-la-tí-nus  
Co-ma-gé-na  
Cón-stan-tine  
Co-ri-o-la'-nus  
Cor-ne'-li-a  
Co''-run-ca'-nus  
Co''-ry-ban-tes  
Cra-típ-pus  
Cte''-si-phon  
Da-ma-sis'-tra-tus  
Da-mo'-cra-tes  
Dar'-da-nus  
Daph-ne-phó-ri-a  
Da-ri'-us  
De-ce''-ba-lus  
De-ma-ra'-tus  
De-mo''-ni-des  
De-mo''-cri-tus  
De-mós-the-nes  
De-mos'-tra-tus  
Deu-ca'-li-on  
Di-a''-go-ras  
Din-dy'-me-ne  
Di-no'-ma-che  
Di-os-co''-ri-des  
Do-do''-di-des  
Do-mi-ti-á-nus  
E-lec'-try-on  
E-leu-si''-ni-a  
Em-pe''-do-cles  
En-dy''-mi-on  
E-pa-mi-nón-das  
E-pa-phro-di'-tus

LESSON XVIII.

E-phi-al'-tes  
E''-pho'-ri  
E''-pi-char'-mus  
E-pic-te'-tus  
E''-pi-cu'-rus  
E''-pi-me'-ni-de  
E-ra-sis'-tra-tus  
E-ra-tós-tra-tus  
E-rich-tho'-ni-us  
Eu-me'-nes  
Eu-no'-mus  
Eu-ri-bi'-a-des  
Eu-ri''-pe-des  
Eu-ry-ti-o''-ni-da  
Eu-thy-dé-mus  
Eu-ty''-chi-das  
Ex-a''-go-nus  
Fa'-bi-us  
Fa-bri'-ci-us  
Fa-vo-ri'-nus  
Faus-ti'-na  
Faus-tu'-lus  
Fi-dé-næ  
Fi-de-na'-tes  
Fla-mi''-ni-us  
Flo-rá-li-a  
Ga-bi-é-nus  
Ga-bi'-ni-us  
Gan-ga''-ri-dæ  
Ga''-ny-méde  
Ga''-ra-man'-tes  
Gar'-ga-rus

## LESSON XIX.

Ger-ma''-ni-cus  
 Gor-di-a'-nus  
 Gor'-go-nes  
 Gor-go-pho'-ne  
 Gra-ti-a'-nus  
 Gym-no'-so-phís-tæ  
 Gy-næ-co-thoc-nus  
 Ha''-li-car-nas-sus  
 Har-po''-cra'-tes  
 He-ca-tom-pho'-ni-a  
 He-ge-sis'-tra-tus  
 He-ge-to''-ri-des  
 He-li-o-do'-rus  
 He-li-co-ni'-a-des  
 He-li-o-ga''-bu-lus  
 He-la-no''-cra-tes  
 He''-lo-tes  
 He-phæ-s''-ti-on  
 He-ra''-cli-tus  
 Her'-cu-les  
 Her-ma''-go-ras  
 Her-ma-phro-dí-tus  
 Her-mi'-o-ne  
 Her-mo-do'-rus  
 He-ro''-do-tus  
 He''-spe''-ri-des  
 Hi-e-ro''-no-mus  
 Hip-pa'-go-ras  
 Hip-po''-cra-tes  
 Hy-a-cín-thus  
 Hy-dro''-pho-rus  
 Hy-stás-pes  
 I''-phi-cra'-tes

## LESSON XX.

I''-phi-ge'-ni-a  
 I-so''-cra-tes  
 Ix-i-o''-ni-des  
 Jo-cas'-ta  
 Ju-gur'-tha  
 Ju-li-a'-nus  
 La-o''-me-don  
 Le-o''-ni-das  
 Le-o-ty''-chi-das  
 Le-ós-the-nes  
 Li-bo-phæ'-ni-ces  
 Lon-gi-ma'-nus  
 Ly-per-ca'-li-a  
 Ly''-co-phron  
 Ly-cos'-the-nes  
 Ly-cúr-gi-dæ  
 Ly-cur'-gus  
 Ly-si''-ma-chus  
 Ly-sis'-tra-tus  
 Ma-ni''-pu-la-res  
 Mar-cel-li'-nus  
 Ma''-si-nis'-sa  
 Ma''-sa-ge'-tæ  
 Max-i''-mi-a'-nus  
 Me-ga'-ra  
 Me-gas'-the-nes  
 Me-la-nip'-pi-des  
 Me-le-á-gri-des  
 Me-nái-ci-das  
 Me-ne-cra'-tes  
 Me'-ne-la-us  
 Me-nœ-ce'-us  
 Me-ta''-ge-nes

## LESSON XXI.

Mil'-ti-a'-des  
 Mi''-thri-da'-tes  
 Mne-mo''-sy-ne  
 Mne-sip-to-se'-ni  
 Na-bu-za'-nes  
 Na-bo-nás-sar  
 Nau-cra'-tes  
 Nec-to-næ'-bus  
 Ne-ó-cles  
 Ne-op-to''-le-mu  
 Ni-ca''-go-ras  
 Ni-co-cra'-tes  
 Ni-co''-ge-nes  
 Ni-co''-ma-chus  
 Nu-me-ri-a'-nus  
 Nu'-mi-tor  
 Oc-ta-vi-a'-nus  
 Oé-di-pus  
 O-lym-pi'-o-do'-rus  
 O-mo-pha'-gi-a  
 O-ne''-si-crí-tus  
 O-no-ma-crí-tus  
 Or-tha''-go-ras  
 Os-cho-pho'-ri-a  
 Pa-ca-ti-a'-nus  
 Pa-læ'-pha-tus  
 Pa-la''-me-des  
 Pa''-li-nu'-rus  
 Pa-na-the'-næ  
 Par-rha'-si-us  
 Pa-tro'-clus  
 Pau-sa-ni-as  
 Pe''-lo-po-né-sus

## LESSON

Pen-the  
 Phil-li''  
 Phi-loc  
 Phi-lom  
 Phi-lo''  
 Phi-lo-p  
 Phi-lo-ste  
 Phi-lo-s  
 Phi-lox  
 Pin-da'-  
 Pi-sis-tr  
 Plei-a-c  
 Po-le-mo  
 Po''-ly-r  
 Po''-ly-c  
 Pon-ti'-i  
 Po''-lyg  
 Po''-ly-p  
 Por-sén  
 Po''-si-d  
 Prax-i'-  
 Pro-te'-  
 Psam-me  
 Pyg-ma  
 Py-læ-r  
 Py-tha  
 Quinti  
 Qui-ri-r  
 Qui-ri'-  
 Qui-ri'-

XXI.  
des  
da'tes  
-sy-ne  
to-se'-ni  
-nes  
s-sar  
tes  
e'-bus  
-le-mu  
o-ras  
-tes  
e-nes  
a-chus  
-a'-nus  
or  
a'-nus  
s  
o-do'-rus  
a'-gi-a  
cri'-tus  
-cri'-tus  
go-ras  
ho'-ri-a  
a'-nus  
ha-tus  
e-des  
i'-rus  
e'-næ  
-si-us  
elus  
ni-as  
o-né-sus

LESSON XXII.  
Pen-the-si-lé-a  
Phil-li''-pi-des  
Phi-loc-té-res  
Phi-lom'-bro-tus  
Phi-lo''-me-la  
Phi-lo-poe'-men  
Phi-lo-ste''-pha-nus  
Phi-lo'-stra'-tus  
Phi-lox-é-nus  
Pin-da'-rus  
Pi-sis-tra''-ti-des  
Plei'-a-des  
Po-le-mo-cra'-ti-a  
Po''-ly-ma-chus  
Po''-ly-do'-rus  
Pon-ti'-fi-ces  
Po''-lyg-no'-tus  
Po''-ly-phe-mus  
Por-sén-na  
Po''-si-dó-ni-us  
Prax-i'-te-les  
Pro-te'-si-la-us  
Psam-me'-tí-chus  
Pyg-ma''-li-on  
Py-læ'-me-nes  
Py-tha'-go-ras  
Quin-ti''-li-a'-nus  
Qui-ri-na'-li-a  
Qui-ri'-nus  
Qui-ri'-tes

LESSON XXIII.  
Rhá-da-mán-thus  
Ro''-mu-lus  
Ru-si-ni-a'-nus  
Sar-da-na''-pu-lus  
Sé-mi-ra'-mis  
San-cho-ni'-a-thon  
Sa-tur-na'-li-a  
Sa-tur-ni'-nus  
Sca-mán-der  
Scri-bo-ni-a'-nus  
Se-leú-ci-dæ  
Se-ve-ri-a'-nus  
Si-mo'-ni-des  
Si''-sy-phus  
So''-cra-tes  
Sog-di-a'-nus  
So''-pho-cles  
So-pho-nis'-ba  
Spi-thri-da'-tes  
Ste-sim'-bro-tus  
Ster-si''-cho-rus  
Stra-to''-ni-cus  
Sy-si'-me-thres  
Se-la-mo-ni'-a-de  
Te-le'-ma-chus  
Tha-les'-tri-a  
The-mis'-to-clès  
The-o''-cri-tus  
The-o''-pha-nes  
The-op-to''-le-mus

LESSON XXIV.  
Ther-mo''-py-læ  
Thes-mo-the'-ta  
Thi-o-da'-mas  
Thu-cy''-di-des  
Ti-mo-do'-rus  
Ti-mo''-pha-nes  
Tis-sa-phér-nes  
Tle-po''-le-mus  
Try-phi-o-do'-rus  
Tyn'-da-rus  
Va-len-tí-ni-a-nus  
Va-le-ri-a'-nus  
Ve-li-ter'-ni-a  
Ve-lo-cás-ses  
Ve-nu-lé-i-us  
Ve-ro-doc'-ti-us  
Ven-tí-di-us  
Ves-pa-si-a'-nus  
Vi''-ri-do-ma'-rus  
Vi-tel-li-a'-rus  
Vo-lu-si-a'-nus  
Xan-tip'-pus  
Xe-na''-go-ras  
Xe-no''-cra'-tes  
Xe-no''-pha-nes  
Xe''-no-phon  
Ze-no-de'-rus  
Zeux-i''-da-mus  
Zo-py'-ri-on  
Zo-ro-as'-ter

## TABLE XX.

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION OF WORDS NEARLY THE SAME  
IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND  
SIGNIFICATION.

<i>Accidence</i> , a book	<i>Boil</i> , a surety	<i>Burrow</i> , a hole in
<i>Accidents</i> , chances	<i>Bale</i> , a large parcel	the earth
<i>Account</i> , esteem	<i>Ball</i> , a sphere	<i>Borough</i> , a corpo-
<i>Accompt</i> , reckoning	<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	ration
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Beau</i> , a fop	<i>By</i> , near
<i>Ax</i> , hatchet	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Hacks</i> , doth hack	<i>Bear</i> , to carry,	<i>Bye</i> , indirectly
<i>Adds</i> , doth add	<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Brews</i> , breweth
<i>Adze</i> , a cooper's ax	<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Bruise</i> , to break
<i>Ail</i> , to be sick, or	<i>Base</i> , mean	<i>But</i> , except
to make sick	<i>Bass</i> , a part in music	<i>Butt</i> , four hog-heads
<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>Base</i> , bottom	<i>Calendar</i> , almanac
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>Bays</i> , bay leaves	<i>Calender</i> , to smooth
<i>Hail</i> , frozen rain	<i>Be</i> , the verb	<i>Cannon</i> , a great gun
<i>Hale</i> , strong	<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Canon</i> , a law
<i>Air</i> , to breathe	<i>Beer</i> , to drink	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse cloth
<i>Heir</i> , oldest son	<i>Bier</i> , a carriage for	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	the dead	<i>Cart</i> , a carriage
<i>Hare</i> , an animal	<i>Bean</i> , a kind of pulse	<i>Chart</i> , a map
<i>Are</i> ; they be	<i>Been</i> , from to be	<i>Cell</i> , a cave
<i>All</i> , every one	<i>Beat</i> , to strike	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of
<i>Awl</i> , to bore with	<i>Beet</i> , a root	<i>Cellar</i> , underground
<i>Hall</i> , a large room	<i>Bell</i> , to ring	<i>Seller</i> , one who sells
<i>Haul</i> , a pull	<i>Belle</i> , a young lady	<i>Censer</i> , for incense
<i>Allowed</i> , granted	<i>Berry</i> , a small fruit	<i>Censer</i> , a critic
<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>Bury</i> , to inter	<i>Censure</i> , blame
<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice	<i>Blew</i> , did blow	<i>Cession</i> , resigning
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Blue</i> , a colour	<i>Session</i> , a sitting
<i>Halter</i> , a rope	<i>Boar</i> , a beast	<i>Century</i> , an herb
<i>Ant</i> , an emmet	<i>Boor</i> , a clown	<i>Century</i> , 100 year
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Bore</i> , to make a hole	<i>Sentry</i> , a guard
<i>Haunt</i> , to frequent	<i>Bore</i> , did bore	<i>Choler</i> , anger
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Bolt</i> , a fastening	<i>Collar</i> , for the neck
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Boult</i> , to sift meal	<i>Ceiling</i> , of a room
<i>Assistance</i> , help	<i>Boy</i> , a lad	<i>Sealing</i> , of a letter
<i>Assistants</i> , helpers	<i>Buoy</i> , a water-mark	<i>Clause</i> , of a sentence
<i>Augur</i> , a soothsayer	<i>Bread</i> , baked flour	<i>Claws</i> , of a bird or
<i>Auger</i> , carpenter's	<i>Bred</i> , brought up	beast
tool		<i>Coarse</i> , not fine

Course, a  
Corse, a c  
Complem  
mainde  
Complime  
speak p  
Concert, c  
Consort, a  
ion  
Cousin, a  
Cozen, to  
Council, a  
Counsel, a  
Cruise, to  
and do  
Crews, sh  
panies  
Currant, a  
Current, a  
Creek, of  
Creak, to  
noise  
Cygnets,  
swan  
Signet, a  
Dear, of g  
Deer, in a  
Dew, mois  
Due, owing  
Descent, g  
Dissent, to  
Dependant  
Dependant  
who are  
Devices, i  
Devises, c  
Decease, c  
Disease, d  
Doe, a sh  
Dough, p  
Done, per  
Dun, a c  
Dun, a b

*Course*, a race  
*Corse*, a dead body  
*Complement*, the remainder  
*Compliment*, to speak politely  
*Concert*, of music  
*Consort*, a companion  
*Cousin*, a relation  
*Cozen*, to cheat  
*Council*, an assembly  
*Counsel*, advice  
*Cruise*, to sail up and down  
*Crews*, ships' companies  
*Currant*, small fruit  
*Current*, a stream  
*Creek*, of the sea  
*Creak*, to make a noise  
*Cygnets*, a young swan  
*Signet*, a seal  
*Dear*, of great value  
*Deer*, in a park  
*Dew*, moisture  
*Due*, owing  
*Descent*, going down  
*Dissent*, to disagree  
*Dependence*, trust  
*Dependants*, those who are subject  
*Devices*, invention  
*Devises*, contrives  
*Decease*, death  
*Disease*, disorder  
*Doe*, a she deer  
*Dough*, paste  
*Done*, performed  
*Dun*, a colour  
*Dun*, a bailiff

*Draft*, drawing  
*Urn*, a vessel  
*Earn*, to gain by labour  
*East*, a point of the compass  
*Yeast*, barm  
*Eminent*, noted  
*Imminent*, impending  
*Ewe*, a female sheep  
*Yew*, a tree  
*Yoll*, thou, or ye  
*Hew*, to cut  
*Hue*, colour  
*Hugh*, a man's name  
*Your*, a pronoun  
*Ewer*, a bason  
*Eye*, to see with  
*I*, myself  
*Fain*, desirous  
*Fane*, a temple  
*Feign*, to dissemble  
*Faint*, weary  
*Feint*, pretence  
*Fair*, handsome  
*Fair*, merry-making  
*Fare*, charge  
*Fare*, food  
*Feet*, part of the body  
*Feat*, exploit  
*File*, a steel instrument  
*Foil*, to overcome  
*Fillip*, a snap with the finger  
*Philip*, a man's name  
*Fir*, a tree  
*Fur*, of a skin  
*Flee*, to run away  
*Flea*, an insect  
*Did fly*

*Flue*, down  
*Flue*, of a chimney  
*Flour*, for bread  
*Flower*, of the field  
*Forth*, abroad  
*Fourth*, the number  
*Frays*, quarrels  
*Phrase*, a sentence  
*Frances*, a woman's name  
*Francis*, a man's name  
*Gesture*, action  
*Jester*, a joker  
*Gilt*, with gold  
*Guilt*, sin  
*Grate*, for fire  
*Great*, large  
*Grater*, for nutmeg  
*Greater*, larger  
*Groan*, sigh  
*Grown*, increased  
*Guess*, to think  
*Guest*, a visitor  
*Hart*, deer  
*Heart*, in the stomach  
*Art*, skill  
*Heal*, to cure  
*Heel*, part of the shoe  
*Eel*, a fish  
*Helm*, a rudder  
*Elm*, a tree  
*Hear*, the sense  
*Here*, in this place  
*Heard*, did hear  
*Herd*, cattle  
*I*, myself  
*Hie*, to haste  
*High*, lofty  
*Hire*, wages  
*Ire*, great anger  
*Him*, from *he*

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<i>Hymn</i> , a song	<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Mite</i> , an insect
<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Morn</i> , lamentation
<i>Whole</i> , not broken	<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Whoop</i> , to hollow	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Mote</i> , spot in the eye
<i>Host</i> , a great number	<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh
<i>Host</i> , a landlord	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lest</i> , for fear	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>Idol</i> , an image	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Mortar</i> , made of lime
<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth
<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal
<i>Ingenious</i> , skilful	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Qf</i> , belonging to
<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Off</i> , at a distance
<i>Intense</i> , excessive	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>Oh</i> , alas!
<i>Intents</i> , purposes	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted
<i>Kill</i> , to murder	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Old</i> , aged
<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt	<i>Manor</i> , a lordship	<i>Hold</i> , to keep
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse	<i>One</i> , in number
<i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Marshal</i> , a general	<i>Our</i> , of us
<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Martial</i> , warlike	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Mean</i> , low	<i>Pail</i> , bucket
<i>New</i> , not worn	<i>Mean</i> , to intend	<i>Pale</i> , colour
<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour	<i>Mean</i> , middle	<i>Pale</i> , a fence
<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour	<i>Pain</i> , torment
<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Meat</i> , flesh	<i>Pane</i> , square of glass
<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Meet</i> , fit	<i>Pair</i> , two
<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Mete</i> , to measure	<i>Pare</i> , to peel
<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body	<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth
<i>No</i> , not	<i>Message</i> , errand	<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's board
<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Messuage</i> , a house	<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed
	<i>Metal</i> , substance	<i>Pastor</i> , a minister
	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour	
	<i>Might</i> , power	

*Pasture*,  
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*Patience*, m

*Patients*, sic

*Peace*, quiet

*Piece*, a par

*Peer*, a nob

*Pier*, of a b

*Pillar*, a ro

umn

*Pillow*, to

head on

*Pint*, half a

*Point*, a sha

*Place*, situat

*Plaice*, a fish

*Pray*, to bes

*Prey*, booty

*Precedent*, a

ple

*President*, g

*Principal*, c

*Principle*,

cause

*Raise*, to lift

*Rays*, beams

*Raisin*, dried

*Reason*, argu

*Relic*, remain

*Relics*, a wid

*Right*, just,

*Right*, one h

*Rite*, ceremo

*Sail*, of a sh

*Sale*, the act

ing

*Salary*, wag

*Sclery*, an h

<i>Pasture</i> , grazing land	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Treaties</i> , conventions
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Treatise</i> , discourse
<i>Patients</i> , sick people	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>See</i> , to view	<i>Vane</i> , a weathercock
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-vessel
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
<i>Pillar</i> , a round column	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	<i>Wain</i> , a cart or waggon
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the head on	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Precedent</i> , an example	<i>Straight</i> , direct	<i>Ware</i> , merchandize
<i>President</i> , governor	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Were</i> , from <i>to be</i>
<i>Principle</i> , rule or cause	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Where</i> , in what place
<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>Rays</i> , beams of light	<i>Surplus</i> , over and above	<i>Weigh</i> , in scales
<i>Raisin</i> , dried grape	<i>Subtile</i> , fine, thin	<i>Wey</i> , a measure
<i>Reason</i> , argument	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning	<i>Whey</i> , of milk
<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>Talents</i> , good parts	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Relics</i> , a widow	<i>Talons</i> , claws	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>Team</i> , of horses	<i>Weather</i> , state of the air
<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow	<i>Whether</i> , if
<i>Rite</i> , ceremony	<i>Tenor</i> , intent	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Tenure</i> , occupation	<i>Whither</i> , to which place
<i>Sale</i> , the act of selling	<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	<i>Which</i> , what
<i>Salary</i> , wages	<i>There</i> , in that place	<i>Witch</i> , a sorceress
<i>Sallery</i> , an herb	<i>Threw</i> , did throw	
	<i>Through</i> , all along	
	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb	
	<i>Time</i> , leisure	

## TABLE XXI.

## BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, EXPLAINING THE PHENOMENA OF NATURE.

1. **AGRICULTURE**, the most useful and innocent of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.

2. **AIR**.—Air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiments to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. **ANATOMY**.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and thus promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. **ARCHITECTURE**.—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders; called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. **ARITHMETIC**.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers; and notwithstanding the great variety of its application, it consists of only four principal operations; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

6. **ASTRONOMY**.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel; and three small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are moons attached, like that which attends the Earth.

Besides these, there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars which are probably of use to other systems.

7. **BIOGRAPHY**.—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore the most useful to youth.

8. **BOTANY**.—Botany is that part of natural history which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use; and is a most delightful study.

9. **CHEMISTRY**.—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combi-

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nations, and the laws by which those combinations are affected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. **CHRONOLOGY.**—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. **CLOUDS.**—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to two miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. **COMMERCE.**—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of nations, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. **COSMOGRAPHY.**—Cosmography is a description of the world or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It naturally divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. **DEW.**—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

15. **ELECTRICITY.**—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to show itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.

16. **EARTHQUAKES.**—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of the electrical power; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained.

17. **ETHICS.**—Ethics, or morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

18. **GEOGRAPHY.**—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

19. **GEOMETRY.**—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

20. **HAIL.**—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

21. **HISTORY.**—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or

ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

22. **RAINBOW.**—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

23. **LOGIC.**—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

24. **MECHANICS.**—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

25. **MEDICINE.**—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

26. **METAPHYSICS.**—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. It treats only of abstract qualities: and though it may exercise ingenuity, yet from the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

27. **METEORS.**—Meteors are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere, and supposed to be occasioned by electricity.

28. **MISTS.**—Mists are a collection of vapours commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. **MUSIC.**—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds.

30. **NATURAL HISTORY.**—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

31. **OPTICS.**—Optics are the science of vision; whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. This science teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, and other instruments of that nature.

32. **PAINTING.**—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

33. **PHARMACY.**—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

34. **PHILOSOPHY.**—Philosophy is the study of nature and of morals, or the principles of reason.

35. **PHYSICS.**—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

36. **PHYSIOGNOMY.**—Physiognomy teaches, or pretends to teach,

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a knowledge of the powers and dispositions of men, by the different features and lines of their faces.

37. **POETRY.**—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart and elevates the soul.

38. **RAIN.**—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

39. **RELIGION.**—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing and avoid his displeasure.

40. **SCULPTURE.**—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. **SNOW.**—Snow is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. **SURGERY.**—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications.

43. **THEOLOGY.**—Theology is that sublime science which contemplates the nature of God and divine things.

44. **THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.**—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of a stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes, occasioned by the sudden passage of the lightning through the air.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every moment.

45. **TIDES.**—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally take place every six hours. This constant motion preserves the water from putrefaction. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

46. **VERSIFICATION.**—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

## TABLE XXII.

## OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

## EUROPE.

In whatever light we consider Europe, it will appear the most distinguished quarter of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior, particularly in modern times.

Europe is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean; on the East by Asia, and the rivers Don, Volga, and Oby; on the South by the Mediterranean; and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean; extending about three thousand miles in length, and two thousand five hundred in breadth.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities &c., are as follow:

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CHIEF CAPITALS.
Swedish Dominions, viz.		France	Paris
{ Lapland	Tornea	Spain	Madrid
{ Norway	Bergen	Portugal	Lisbon
{ Sweden	Stockholm	Switzerland	Berne
Denmark	Copenhagen	Italy includes	
Russia	St. Petersburg	Savoy	Chamberg
Poland	Warsaw, Cracow	Piedmont	Turin
Prussia	Berlin	Genoa	Genoa
The British Dominions, viz.		Milan	Milan
{ England	London	Parma	Parma
{ Scotland	Edinburgh	Modena	Modena
{ Ireland	Dublin	Venetian Territories	Venice
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Tuscany	Firenze
Flanders or Belgium	Brussels	States of the Church	Rome
Germanic Confederation	Frankfort	{ Naples	Naples
Austrian Dominions, viz.		{ Sicily, Isle of	Palermo
{ Austria	Vienna	Turkey	Constantinople
{ Bohemia	Prague	Greece	Athens
{ Hungary	Buda, Presburg		

## ASIA.

Though, in the revolutions of time and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted: it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history

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took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

Asia is about four thousand eight hundred miles long, and four thousand three hundred broad. It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, by the Pacific Ocean on the East, by the Red Sea on the West, and by the Indian Ocean on the South. Despotism is the prevailing form of government, and Mahometanism and idolatry are the general religions.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Thibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

### AFRICA.

This division of the Globe lies to the South of Europe: and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of Land called the isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition. Enlightened nations, taking advantage of the ignorance and effeminacy of its inhabitants, have commonly devoted them to slavery; and thus tarnished the lustre of science, and disgraced the profession of true religion, by a cruel and mercenary traffic in their fellow-creatures. A benevolent mind shudders at the reflection, and a real Christian blushes to own that his fellow-men are thus the prey of those who profess Christianity.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
Morocco	Morocco, Fez	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid	Guergala	Abex	Suaquam

### AMERICA.

This division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the world till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on the coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America is into North and South; commencing at the Isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		STATES.		CAPITALS.	
COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.				
Upper Canada }	Quebec	Florida		Tallahassee	
Lower Canada }		Alabama		Montgomery	
Hudson's Bay	Fort York	Mississippi		Jackson	
Newfoundland	St. John's	Louisiana		Baton Rouge	
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Arkansas		Little Rock	
New Brunswick	Frederickton	Tennessee		Nashville	
		Kentucky		Frankfort	
		Ohio		Columbus	
		Michigan		Lansing	
		Indiana		Indianapolis	
		Illinois		Springfield	
		Wisconsin		Madison	
		Iowa		Iowa City	
		Missouri		Jefferson City	
		Texas		Austin	
		California		San Jose	
UNITED STATES.		TERRITORIES.		CHIEF TOWNS.	
STATES.	CAPITALS.				
Maine	Augusta	New Mexico		Santa Fe	
New Hampshire	Concord	Minnesota		St. Paul	
Vermont	Montpelier	Oregon		Astoria	
Massachusetts	Boston	Utah		Salt Lake City	
Rhode Island	{ Providence and	District of	} Columbia	Washington	
	{ Newport				
Connecticut	{ Hartford and				
	{ New Haven				
New York	Albany				
New Jersey	Trenton				
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg				
Delaware	Dover				
Maryland	Annapolis				
Virginia	Richmond				
North Carolina	Raleigh				
South Carolina	Columbia				
Georgia	Milledgeville				

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following Independent States:

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.
Argentine Republic }	Buenos Ayres	New Grenada	Bogota
Chili		Venezuela	Caraccas
Peru	Santiago	Paraguay	Asuncion
Bolivia	Lima	Uruguay	Monte Video
Ecuador	Chuquibambilla	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
	Quito	Patagonia	

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Selkirk  
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Dumfrie  
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Dumbar  
Bute & C  
Renfrew  
Stirling  
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## TABLE XXIII.

GREAT BRITAIN is an island bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, and on the West by the St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Northumberland	Newcastle	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Durham	Durham	Northamptonshire	Northampton
Cumberland	Carlisle	Bedfordshire	Bedford
Westmoreland	Appleby	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Yorkshire	York	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Lancashire	Lancaster	Norfolk	Norwich
Cheshire	Chester	Suffolk	Bury
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Essex	Chelmsford
Derbyshire	Derby	Hertfordshire	Hertford
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Middlesex	London
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	Kent	Canterbury
Rutlandshire	Oakham	Surrey	Guilford
Leicestershire	Leicester	Sussex	Chichester
Staffordshire	Stafford	Berkshire	Abingdon
Warwickshire	Warwick	Hampshire	Winchester
Worcestershire	Worcester	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Herefordshire	Hereford	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Somersetshire	Wells
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Devonshire	Exeter
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:

SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	SHIRES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincairdin	Bervie
Roxburgh	Jedburg	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne and Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St. Andrew's
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigtown	Wigtown	Banff	Banff
Kirkeudbright	Kirkeudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Darnoch
Ayr	Ayr	Clacmannan	Clacmannan
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	and Kinross	Kinross
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay	Ross	Taine
Renfrew	Renfrew	Elgin	Elgin
Stirling	Stirling	Orkney	Kirkwall
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		

WALES is divided into the following Counties:

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Radnor
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Brecknockshire	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire	Harlech	Caernarthenshire	Carmarthen

IRELAND is divided into four provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following Counties:

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanagh	Enniskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford (non
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shan-
West Meath	Mullingar	Rosecommon	Rosecommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

## TABLE XXIV.

### A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and round which several orders of opaque

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globes revolve; reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the work of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all round us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds doubtless peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has besides a luminous and beautiful ring.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies; their long tracts are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shown by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the bulk of these luminaries,

which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

Proud and ignorant mortal! Lift up now thine eyes to heaven, and say, if one of those luminaries which adorn the starry heaven should be taken away, would thy nights become darker? Think not then that the stars are made for thee; that it is for thee that the firmament glitters with effulgent brightness. Feeble mortal! thou wast not the sole object of the liberal bounties of the Creator, when he appointed Sirius, and encompassed it with worlds.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

But by what means are these vast bodies suspended in the immensity of space? What secret power retains them in their orbits, and enables them to circulate with so much regularity and harmony? Gravity, or Attraction, is the powerful agent, the universal principle, of this equilibrium and of these motions. It penetrates all bodies. By this power, they tend towards each other in a proportion relative to their bulk. Thus the planets tend towards the centre of the system; into which they would soon have been precipitated, if the Creator, when he formed them, had not impressed upon them a projectile or centrifugal force, which continually keeps them at a proper distance from it.

The planets, by obeying at the same time both these motions, describe a curve. This curve is an oval of different eccentricities, according to the combinations of the two active powers.

Thus the same force which determines the fall of a stone, is the ruling principle of the heavenly motions. Wonderful mechanism! the simplicity and energy of which give us unceasing tokens of the profound wisdom of its Author.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds; an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is likewise

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TABLE OF

Sun and A.	Planets.	ro
SUN	—	—
Mercury	—	—
Venus	—	—
Earth	—	—
Moon	—	—
Mars	—	—
Jupiter	—	—
Saturn	—	—
Herschel	34	—

that of which we have most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts; and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known: the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly, the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connection.

From the relations which exist between all parts of our world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

TABLE OF THE PERIODS, DISTANCES, SIZES, AND MOTIONS OF THE ORBS COMPOSING THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Sun and Planets.	Ann. period round Sun.	Diurnal rotation on its axis.	Diam. in mls.	Dis. fr. Sun in E. miles.	Hourly Motion.	Square miles in surface.
SUN —		25 days 6 hrs.	830,000			1,828,911,000,000
Mercury	87d 23h.	Unknown	3,100	37,000,000	95,000	21,236,800
Venus —	224d 17h.	21 days 8 hrs.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000	691,361,360
Earth —	365d 6h.	1 day 0 hrs.	7,970	93,000,000	58,000	199,859,860
Moon —	365d 6h.	28 d. 12 h. 3 m.	2,180	95,000,000	2,000	14,898,750
Mars —	686d 23h.	24 hrs. 40 min.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000	62,038,240
Jupiter —	4332d 12h.	9 hrs. 58 min.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000	20,903,970,000
Saturn —	10759d 7h.	10 hrs. 16 min.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000	14,102,163,000
Herschel	3484-5d 1h.	Unknown.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000	3,100,000,000

is likewise

## SELECT POETRY.

*The Editor of this extensively circulated Spelling Book is induced to insert the following poetical version of the Rules of the Humane Society for recovering drowned persons. These he recommends to be given, a small portion at a time, as tasks to be committed to memory by the children who may use this book; many of whom, probably, in their passage through life, may by this means be enabled to contribute in restoring some unfortunate fellow-creature to the blessing of existence.*

WHEN in the stream, by accident, is found  
A pallid body of the recent drown'd,  
Though ev'ry sign of life is wholly fled,  
And all are ready to pronounce it dead,  
With tender care the clay-cold body lay  
In flannel warm, and to some house convey:  
The nearest cot, whose doors still open lie  
When mis'ry calls, will ev'ry want supply.

Is it a child, yet weak in strength and age,  
Then let thy thoughts the gentlest means engage.  
In some warm bed between two persons laid,  
Infant or child may claim no further aid.

If woman, man, or youth, attendance claims,  
Then mark the rules that sage experience frames.  
First, lay the body on a couch or bed,  
With gentle slope, and lightly raise the head.

Do winter's cold or damps extend their gloom,  
Let moderate fires attemper soft the room.  
Or does the sun in summer splendour stream,  
Expose the body to its cheering beam.

And when with tepid cloths it well is dried,  
Let friction soft, with flannels, be applied.  
These lightly sprinkle first, ere you begin,  
With rum, or brandy, mustard, or with gin.

Bottles or bladders, fill'd with water hot,  
And heated tiles, or bricks, should next be got:  
These wrapt in flannel, with precaution meet,  
And then apply them to the hands and feet;  
Nor with the heated warming-pan be slack,  
But move it lightly o'er the spine and back.

Let one the mouth, and either nostril, close,  
While through the other the bellows gently blows.  
Thus the pure air with steady force convey,  
To put the flaccid lungs again in play.

Should bellows not be found, or found too late,  
Let some kind soul with willing mouth inflate;  
Then downward, though but lightly, press the chest,  
And let th' inflated air be upward prest.

But should not these succeed, with all your care,  
With vigour then to diff'rent means repair;  
Tobacco-smoke has often prov'd of use,  
Nor proudly thou the potent herb refuse;

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Th' enliv'ning fumes with watchful patience pour  
Into the bowels thrice within the hour.  
If this should fail, tobacco-clysters ply ;  
Or other juice, of equal energy.

Mere agitation oft assistance gives,  
And slumbrous life awak'ning, oft relieves.  
Let some assistant hands, with sinews strong,  
The undulating force awhile prolong.

Shouldst thou these means a tedious hour pursue,  
Yet not one gleam of life returning view,  
Despond not:—still for kind assistance fly  
To brewhouse, bakehouse, or to glasshouse nigh :  
Haste, haste, with speed, the remedy embrace ;  
In ashes, grains, or lees, the body place.  
There let it covered rest ; there gently meet  
The latent blessing of attemper'd heat :  
On health's true standard all are well agreed,  
The heat should not that measure much exceed.  
Great good from hot baths, if with ease obtain'd,  
With early care applied, is often gain'd.

Sometimes, though life is cold in ev'ry vein,  
And death o'er all the powers may seem to reign,  
Th' electric fluid, nature's purest fire,  
The soul-reviving vigour can inspire,  
Breathe through the frame a vivifying strife,  
And wake the torpid powers to sudden life.  
Yet more : this shock of life is oft the test,  
Though all who look may be of doubt possess.  
Let fly the sudden shock : if life remain,  
Spasms and contractions instantly are plain :  
No longer doubt, no more the case debate,  
You see the body in a living state.  
When these, or other pleasing signs appear,  
Oh ! then rejoice, returning life is near.  
Proceed, proceed : if he can swallow aught,  
Pour lukewarm water careful down the throat,  
Give brandy, rum, or wine, a small supply,  
Whatever he can bear, or may be nigh.

Now see your patient snatch'd from instant death,  
Restor'd to draw once more the vital breath ;  
Go, then : convey him with a friendly arm,  
And let him feel, in bed, the comforts warm.  
Ah ! cease from noise : his half-shut eye-lid shows  
He wants the soothing of a sweet repose.

Soon, soon again from slumber shall he wake ;  
Soon, soon again of cheering health partake.  
And now, restor'd to partner, child, or friend,  
Shall bless your name to life's remotest end.

But, ah! a fatal error oft has been,  
 When life, though latent, was not quickly seen.  
 Then, thinking that the conflict all was o'er;  
 That life was fled, and could return no more;  
 Who much have wish'd, and yet despair'd, to save,  
 Too rashly doom'd the body to the grave.  
 More patient thou, with ardour persevere  
 Four hours at least: the gen'rous heart will fear  
 To quit its charge, too soon, in dark despair;  
 Will ply each mean, and watch th' effect with care,  
 For should the smallest spark of life remain,  
 Life's genial heat may kindle bright again.

## 2. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,  
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,  
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;  
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.  
 These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,  
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,  
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek  
 Has been the channel to a flood of tears.  
 Yon house, erected on the rising ground,  
 With tempting aspect drew me from the road:  
 For Plenty there a residence has found;  
 And Grandeur a magnificent abode.  
 Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!  
 Here, as I craved a morsel of their bread,  
 A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,  
 To seek a shelter in an humble shed.  
 Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;  
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold:  
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;  
 For I am poor, and miserably old.  
 Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,  
 Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,  
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;  
 Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

## 3. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,  
 And feed me with a shepherd's care,  
 His presence shall my wants supply,  
 And guard me with a watchful eye;  
 My noon-day walks he shall attend,  
 And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,  
 Or on the thirsty mountain pant;  
 To fertile vales and dewy meads,  
 My weary wandering steps he leads;  
 Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,  
 Amid the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,  
 With gloomy horrors overspread;  
 My stedfast heart shall fear no ill:  
 For thou, O Lord! art with me still.  
 Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,  
 And guide me through the dreadful shade.  
 Though in a bare and rugged way,  
 Through devious lonely wilds I stray,  
 Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:  
 The barren wilderness shall smile,  
 With sudden greens and herbage crown'd  
 And streams shall murmur all around.

#### 4. THE MOUSE'S PETITION.

*Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.*

Oh! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer  
 For liberty that sighs;  
 And never let thine heart be shut  
 Against the wretch's cries.  
 For here forlorn and sad I sit  
 Within the wiry grate;  
 And tremble at the approaching morn  
 Which brings impending fate.  
 If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,  
 And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,  
 Let not thy strong oppressive force  
 A free-born mouse detain.  
 Oh! do not stain, with guiltless blood,  
 Thy hospitable hearth,  
 Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd  
 A prize so little worth.  
 The scatter'd gleanings of a feast  
 My frugal means supply:  
 But if thy unrelenting heart  
 That slender boon deny,—  
 The cheerful light, the vital air,  
 Are blessings widely giv'n;  
 Let nature's commoners enjoy  
 The common gifts of heav'n.  
 The well-taught philosophic mind,  
 To all compassion gives,  
 Casts round the world an equal eye,  
 And feels for all that lives.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,  
Which men, like mice, may share;  
May some kind angel clear thy path,  
And break the hidden snare!

### 5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends  
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine,  
Yet wanting sensibility) the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.  
An inadvertent step may crush the snail  
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;  
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,  
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.  
For they are all, the meanest things that are,  
As free to live and to enjoy that life,  
As God was free to form them at the first,  
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

### 6. THE UNIVERSE.

THE spacious firmament on high,  
And all the blue ethereal sky,  
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim:  
The unwearied Sun, from day to day  
Does his Creator's power display,  
And publishes to every land  
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The Moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the list'ning Earth  
Repeats the story of her birth:  
While all the Stars that round her burn,  
And all the Planets, in their turn,  
Confess the tidings as they roll,  
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all  
Move round this dark terrestrial ball?  
What though nor real voice nor sound  
Amid their radiant orbs be found?  
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice;  
For ever singing, as they shine,  
"The Hand that made us is divine."

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SECT. II

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## APPENDIX.

## SECT. I.—OF LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as in *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as *a, am, art*.

## SECT. II.—OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH, OR, KINDS OF WORDS INTO WHICH A LANGUAGE IS DIVIDED.

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten, as follow:

1. An ARTICLE is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a, an*, and *the*.

2. A NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as, *John, London, honour, goodness, back, pen, desk, slate, paper, ink*: all these words are nouns.

3. An ADJECTIVE is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as *a good man, a fine city, a noble action*.

Adjectives admit of comparison; as *bright, brighter, brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as *full, empty, round, square, entire, perfect, complete, exact, immediate*.

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, who*. Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, their, your, this, that, those, which, what*, and some other:

5 A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing: as I *love*, he *hates*, men *laugh*, horses *run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love*, *hates*, *laugh*, *run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he*, *she*, or *it*; as the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, I *am*; thou *art*; he, she, or it, *is*; we *are*; you *are*; they *are*. I *was*; thou *wast*; he, she, or it, *was*; we *were*; ye *were*; they *were*.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as, *loving*, *teaching*, *heard*, *seen*.

7. An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as *yesterday* I went to town; you speak *truly*; *here* comes John.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs, *much*, *more*, *most*, and *very*.

Adverbs have relation to time; as *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c.: to place; as *here*, *there*, &c.: and to number or quantity; as *once*, *twice*, *much*, &c.

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as John *and* James; neither the one *nor* the other. *Albeit*, *although*, *and*, *because*, *but*, *either*, *else*, *however*, *if*, *neither*, *nor*, *though*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *notwithstanding*, and *yet*, are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions: but these six following are sometimes adverbs; *also*, *as*, *otherwise*, *since*, *likewise*, *then*. *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs; *for* is sometimes a preposition; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other: as I go *with* him; he went *from* me; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow: *about*, *above*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

10. AN INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah*! *O*! or *oh*! *alas*! *hark*!

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*Example of the different Parts of Speech; with figures corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions, over each word.*

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1 3  
 THE bee is a poor little brown insect; yet it is the wisest  
 9 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4 3 2  
 of all insects. So is the nightingale, with its musical notes,  
 4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1 2 1 3  
 which fill the woods and charm the ear in the spring; a little  
 3 2 7 7 3 8 1 2 1 2 5 1  
 brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow. The bee is a  
 2 9 2 8 2 3 5 1 2 8  
 pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy is the man, and  
 3 5 1 2 4 7 5 3 1 3  
 happy are the people, who wisely follow such a prudent  
 2  
 example.

5 1 10 4 2 7 4 5 5 4 5 2  
 Praise the Lord, O my soul! While I live will I sing praises  
 9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6  
 unto my God, and while I have any being.

\* \* The Teacher should exercise his pupils frequently in distinguishing the Parts of Speech in other Sentences. When this is readily done, they may proceed to the Study of Syntax, or the Rules by which a Language is constructed.

### Sect. III.—SYNTAX. OR SHORT RULES FOR WRITING AND SPEAKING GRAMMATICALLY.

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as the man laughs, he laughs; the man *is* laughing: they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they *laughs*.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions: as, he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as George's book, the boy's coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

## SECT. IV.—OF EMPHASIS.

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead. If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question: and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

Of such importance sometimes is a right emphasis, in determining the proper sense of what we read or speak.

## SECT. V.—DIRECTIONS FOR READING WITH ELEGANCE AND PROPRIETY.

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it in just the same manner as you would do if you were talking of it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all; which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults of a bad pronunciation.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

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## SECT. VI.—OF CAPITALS.

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals; as, "when *I* walk," "thou, *O* Lord!"

## SECT. VII.—STOPS AND MARKS USED IN READING.

A COMMA, marked thus (,), is a pause, or resting in speech, while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Let wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the above example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the above example.

A period, or full stop (.), denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the above example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period: as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of hosts!*

A parenthesis ( ) is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense: as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (^) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out: as, *Evil communications corrupt <sup>good</sup> manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words: as, *match-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe ('), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as *lov'd, tho'*, for *loved, though, &c.* It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy*, meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (') or (") is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (\* †) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

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[The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes therefore that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disguised his pages beyond what the occasion warrants.]

LIST OF FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES IN COMMON USE, WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION AND EXPLANATION.

Aide-de-camp (aid-de-cong). Assistant to a general.	Belles lettres (bell-later). Polite literature.
A-la-mode (al-a-môde). In the fashion.	Billet doux (bil-le-dôo). Love letter.
Antique (an-téek). Ancient, or Antiquity.	Bon mot (bong-mô). A piece of wit.
A-propos (ap-ro-pô). To the purpose. Seasonably. or By the bye.	Bon-ton (bong-tông). Fashion.
Auto da fe (auto-da-fâ). Act of faith (burning of heretics).	Boudoir (boo-dwôr). A small private apartment.
Bagatelle (bag-a-tél). Trifle.	Carte blanche (cart-blaunsh). Unconditional terms.
Beau (bo). A man drest fashionably.	Chateau (shat-ô). Country-seat.
Beau monde (bo-mônd). People of fashion.	Chef d'œuvre (shay-dôovre). Master-piece.
Belle (bell). A woman of fashion or beauty.	Ci-devant (see-de-vaung). Formerly.
	Comme il faut (cum-e-fô). As it should be.
	Con amore (con-a-mô-re). Gladly.

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Ad ar-bi  
Ad cap-t  
Ad in-fl  
Ad lib'i  
Ad ref-e

- Con-ge d'elire** (congzhay da-léer). Permission to choose.  
**Corps** (core). Body.  
**Coup de grace** (coo-de-gráss). Finishing stroke.  
**Coup de main** (coo-de-máin). Sudden enterprise.  
**Coup d'œil** (coo-dáil). View, or glance.  
**Debut** (day-bóo). Beginning.  
**Denouement** (da-noo-móng). Finishing, or Winding up.  
**Dernier ressort** (dern-yáir res-sór). Last resort.  
**Depot** (dey-pó). Store, or Magazine.  
**Dieu et mon droit** (dyoo-a-mondrwan). God and my right.  
**Double entendre** (double ontóngder). Double meaning.  
**Douceur** (doo-sóor). Present or Bribe.  
**Eclaircissement** (ec-lair-ceess-móng). Explanation.  
**Eclat** (ec-lau). Splendour.  
**Eleve** (el-áve). Pupil.  
**En bon point** (ong-bon-póint). Jolly.  
**En flute** (ong-floot). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.  
**En masse** (ong-máss). In a mass.  
**Eupassant** (ong-pas-sóng). By the way.  
**Ennui** (on-wée). Tiresomeness.  
**Entrée** (on-tráy). Entrance.  
**Faux pas** (fo-pau). Fault, or Misconduct.  
**Honi soit qui mal y pense** (hó-nee swau kee mál e pónss). May evil happen to him who thinks evil.  
**Ich dien** (ik deen). I serve.  
**Incógnito**. Disguised, or Unknown.
- In pétto**. Hid, or in reserve.  
**Je ne sçais quoi** (zheu-neu-say-kwan). I know not what.  
**Jeu de mots** (zhoo-de-mó). Play upon words.  
**Jeu d'esprit** (zhoo-de-spie). Play of wit.  
**L'argent** (lor-zhóng). Money or Silver.  
**Mal-a-propos** (mal-op-rop-ó). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably.  
**Mauvaise honte** (mó-vaiz-honte). Unbecoming bashfulness.  
**Nom de guerre** (nong-day-gáir). Assumed name.  
**Nonchalance** (non-shal-aunce). Indifference.  
**Outre** (oot-ráy). Preposterous.  
**Perdue** (per-dóo). Concealed.  
**Petit maitre** (péttee-máiter). Fop.  
**Protège** (pro-ta-zháy). A person patronised and protected.  
**Rouge** (roozh). Red, or Red paint.  
**Sang froid** (song-frouau). Coolness.  
**Sans** (saung). Without.  
**Savant** (sav-óng). A learned man.  
**Soi-disant** (swan-de-zóng). Pretended.  
**Tapis** (tap-ée). Carpet.  
**Trait** (tray). Feature.  
**Tete a tete** (taít-ah-táit). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.  
**Unique** (yoo-néek). Singular.  
**Valet de chambre** (val'-nyde-shaung). Chamber-footman.  
**Vive la bagatelle** (veev-lah-bag-átél). Success to trifles.  
**Vive le roi** (véev-ler-wau). Long live the king.

*Explanation of Latin Words and Phrases in common use among English authors. (N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.*

- Ad ar-bit'-ri-um**. At pleasure.  
**Ad cap-tán-dum**. To attract.  
**Ad in-fi-ni-tum**. To infinity.  
**Ad lib'-it-um**. At pleasure. [tion.  
**Ad ref-er-end'-um**. For considera-  
**Ad va-lo'-rem**. According to value.  
**A for-ti-o'-ri**. With stronger reason.  
**A'-li-as**. Otherwise.  
**Al'-i-bi**. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere.

Al'-ma má-ter. University.  
 Ang'-li-ce. In English.  
 A pos-te-ri-ó-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind.  
 A pri-ó-ri. From a prior reason.  
 Ar-cá-na. Secrets.  
 Ar-cá-num. Secret.  
 Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument.  
 Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li-num. Argument of blows.  
 Au'-di al'-ter-am par'-tem. Hear both sides.  
 Bó-na fí-de. In reality.  
 Cac-o-é-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing.  
 Com'-pos men'-tis. In one's senses.  
 Cré-dat, or Cré-dat Ju-dæ'-us. A Jew may believe it (but I will not).  
 Cum mul'-tis á-li-is. With many others.  
 Cum priv-i-lé-gi-o. With privilege.  
 Dá-tum, or Dá-ta. Point or points settled or determined.  
 De fac'-to. In fact.  
 Dé-i grá-tia. By the grace or favour of God.  
 De ju'-re. By right.  
 Dé-sunt cet'-er-a. The rest is wanting.  
 Dom'-in-e di''-ri-ge nos. O Lord direct us.  
 Dram'-a-tis per-só-næ. Characters represented.  
 Du-ran'-te bé-ne pla''-ci-to. During pleasure.  
 Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. During life.  
 Er'-go. Therefore.  
 Er-ra'-ta. Errors.  
 Est'-o per-pét-u-a. May it last for ever.  
 Ex. Late. As, the ex-minister means, the late minister.  
 Ex of-fí-cio. Officially.  
 Ex par'-te. On the part of, or On one's side.  
 Fac sim'-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance.  
 Fé-lo de se. Self-murderer.  
 Fi-at. Let it be done, or made.  
 Fi-nis. End.  
 Grá-tis. For nothing.

Ib-i'-dem. In the same place.  
 I'-dem. The same.  
 Id est. That is.  
 Im-pri-má-tur. Let it be printed.  
 Im-pri'-mis. In the first place.  
 In cælo quies (se'-lo qui'-es). There is rest in heaven.  
 In com-men'-dam. For a time.  
 In for'-ma pau'-per-is. As a pauper, or poor person.  
 In pró-pri-a per-so'-na. In person.  
 In sta'tu quo. In the former state.  
 In ter-ró-rem. As a warning.  
 Ip'-se dix'-it. Mere assertion.  
 Ip'-so fac'-to. By the mere fact.  
 I'-tem. Also, or Article.  
 Jú-re di-vi-no. By divine right.  
 Ló-cum té-nens. Deputy.  
 Mag'-na charta (kar'-ta). The great charter of England.  
 Me-men'-to mó-ri. Remember that thou must die.  
 Mé-um and tú-um. Mine and thine.  
 Mul'-tum in par'-vo. Much in a small space.  
 Né-mo me im-pú-ne la-cēs'-set. No body shall provoke me with impunity.  
 Ne plus ul'-tra. No farther, or Greatest extent.  
 Nólens vólens. Willing or not.  
 Non con'i-pos, or Non com-pos men'-tis. Out of one's senses.  
 O tém-po-ra, O mó-res. O the times, O the manners.  
 Om'-nes. All.  
 O'-nus. Burden.  
 Pas'-sim. Every where.  
 Per se. Alone, or By itself.  
 Pro and con. For and against.  
 Pro bó-no pub'-li-co. For the public benefit.  
 Pro fór-ma. For form's sake.  
 Pro hac vi-ce. For this time.  
 Pro re ná-ta. For the occasion.  
 Pro tem'-po-re. For the time, or For a time.  
 Quis sep-er-á-bit. Who shall separate us?  
 Quo an'-im-o. Intention.  
 Quó-ad. As to.  
 Quon'-dam. Former.

Re-qui-es  
 in peac  
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 Fellow  
 associ  
 F. S. A.



Re-qui-es-cat in pá-ce. May he rest in peace!

Re-sur-gam. I shall rise again.

Rex. King.

Scan'-da-lum mag'-na-tum. Scandal against the nobility.

Sem'-per é-a-dem, or Sem'-per i-lem. Always the same.

Se-ri-â-tim. In regular order.

Sí-ne di-ê. Without mentioning any particular day.

Sí-ne qua non. Indispensable requisite or condition.

Spec'-tas et tu spec-tab'-e-re. You see and you will be seen.

Sú-i gen'-e-ris. Singular, or Unparalleled.

Sum'-mum bó-num. Greatest good. Tri-a junct'-a in ú-no. Three joined in one.

U'-na vó-ce. Unanimously.

U'-ti-le dul'-ci. Utility with pleasure.

Va'-de mé-cum. Constant companion.

Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. As in a looking-glass.

Ver'-sus. Against.

Vi-a. By the way of.

Vi-ce. In the room of.

Vi-ce ver'-sa. The reverse.

Vi-de. See.

Vi-vant rex et re-gí-na. Long live the king and queen.

Vul'-go. Commonly.

ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. B. or B. A. (an'-tium bac-ca-lau-re-us). Bachelor of Arts.

A. D. (an'-no Dom'-in-i). In the year of our Lord.

A. M. (an'-te me-rid'-i-em). Before noon. Or (an'-no mun'-di). In the year of the world.

A. U. C. (an'-no ur'-bis con'-di-tæ). In the year of Rome.

Bart. Baronet.

B. D. (bac-ca-láu-re-us div-in-it-á-tis). Bachelor of Divinity.

B. M. (bac-ca-láu-re-us med-i-cí-næ). Bachelor of medicine.

Co. Company.

D. D. (div-in-it-á-tis dôc-tor). Doctor of divinity.

Do. (Ditto). The like.

F. A. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis an-te-quar-í-ô-rum só-cius). Fellow of the antiquarian society.

F. L. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis Lin-ne-á-næ só-cius). Fellow of the Linnean society.

F. R. S. & A. S. (fra-ter-ni-tá-tis ré-gi-æ só-cius et as-so-ciâ-tus). Fellow of the royal society, and associate.

F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts.

G. R. (Georgius rex). George king. i. e. (id est). That is.

Inst. Instant (or, Of this month).

Ibid. (ib-i-dem). In the same place.

Knt. Knight.

K. B. Knight of the Bath.

K. G. Knight of the Garter.

LL. D. (lé-gum doc-tor). Doctor of laws.

M. B. (med-i-cí-næ bac-ca-láu-re-us). Bachelor of medicine.

M. D. (med-i-cí-næ dôc-tor). Doctor of medicine.

Mem. (Me-men'-to). Remember.

Mess. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters.

M. P. Member of parliament.

N. B. (no-ta bé-ne). Take notice.

Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (ném-i-ne con-tra-di-cén-te, or Ném-i-ne dis-sen-ti-én-te). Unanimously.

No. (nú-me-ro). Number.

P. M. (post me-rid'-i-em). After noon.

St. Saint, or Street.

Ult. (ul'-ti-mo). Last (or, Of last month).

Viz. (vi-del'-i-cet). Namely.

&c. (et cét-e-ra). And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.

## CARD OF ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

## MONEY.

Farthings.	Pence.	Shillings.
<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s.</i>
2..... 0½	12 .. 1 0	20 .. 1 0
3..... 0¾	20 .. 1 8	30 .. 1 10
4..... 1	24 .. 2 0	40 .. 2 0
5..... 1½	30 .. 2 6	50 .. 2 10
6..... 1¾	36 .. 3 0	60 .. 3 0
7..... 1½	40 .. 3 4	70 .. 3 10
8..... 2	48 .. 4 0	80 .. 4 0
9..... 2½	50 .. 4 2	90 .. 4 10
10..... 2¾	60 .. 5 0	100 .. 5 0
11..... 2½	70 .. 5 10	110 .. 5 10
12..... 3	72 .. 6 0	120 .. 6 0
13..... 3½	80 .. 6 8	130 .. 6 10
14..... 3¾	84 .. 7 0	140 .. 7 0
15..... 3½	90 .. 7 6	150 .. 7 10
16..... 4	96 .. 8 0	160 .. 8 0
17..... 4½	100 .. 8 4	170 .. 8 10
18..... 4¾	108 .. 9 0	180 .. 9 0
19..... 4½	110 .. 9 2	190 .. 9 10
20..... 5	120 .. 10 0	200 .. 10 0
21..... 5½	130 .. 10 10	250 .. 12 10
22..... 5¾	132 .. 11 0	300 .. 15 0
23..... 5½	140 .. 11 8	350 .. 17 10
24..... 6	144 .. 12	400 .. 20 0
28..... 7	150 .. 12 6	450 .. 22 10
32..... 8	156 .. 13 0	500 .. 25 0
36..... 9	160 .. 13 4	650 .. 32 10
40..... 10	170 .. 14 2	750 .. 37 10
44..... 11	180 .. 15 0	850 .. 42 10
48..... 1 0	190 .. 15 10	950 .. 47 10
96..... 2 0	200 .. 16 8	1000 .. 50 0
120..... 2 6	240 1 0 0	1500 .. 75 0
240..... 5 0	480 2 0 0	2000 .. 100 0
480..... 10 0	1200 5 0 0	2500 .. 125 0
960..... 1 0 0	2400 10 0 0	3000 .. 150 0
1920..... 2 0 0	4800 20 0 0	4000 .. 200 0

Th  
billio  
Hons.

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times	6 times	7 times	8 times	9 times	10 times	11 times	12 times
1are2	1are3	1are4	1are5	1are6	1are7	1are8	1are9	1are10	1are11	1are12	
2..4	2..6	2..8	2..10	2..12	2..14	2..16	2..18	2..20	2..22	2..24	
3..6	3..9	3..12	3..15	3..18	3..21	3..24	3..27	3..30	3..33	3..36	
4..8	4..12	4..16	4..20	4..24	4..28	4..32	4..36	4..40	4..44	4..48	
5..10	5..15	5..20	5..25	5..30	5..35	5..40	5..45	5..50	5..55	5..60	
6..12	6..18	6..24	6..30	6..36	6..42	6..48	6..54	6..60	6..66	6..72	
7..14	7..21	7..28	7..35	7..42	7..49	7..56	7..63	7..70	7..77	7..84	
8..16	8..24	8..32	8..40	8..48	8..56	8..64	8..72	8..80	8..88	8..96	
9..18	9..27	9..36	9..45	9..54	9..63	9..72	9..81	9..90	9..99	9..108	
10..20	10..30	10..40	10..50	10..60	10..70	10..80	10..90	10..100	10..110	10..120	
11..22	11..33	11..44	11..55	11..66	11..77	11..88	11..99	11..110	11..121	11..132	
12..24	12..36	12..48	12..60	12..72	12..84	12..96	12..108	12..120	12..132	12..144	
13..26	13..39	13..52	13..65	13..78	13..91	13..104	13..117	13..130	13..143	13..156	
14..28	14..42	14..56	14..70	14..84	14..98	14..112	14..126	14..140	14..154	14..168	
15..30	15..45	15..60	15..75	15..90	15..105	15..120	15..135	15..150	15..165	15..180	
16..32	16..48	16..64	16..80	16..96	16..112	16..128	16..144	16..160	16..176	16..192	
17..34	17..51	17..68	17..85	17..102	17..119	17..136	17..153	17..170	17..187	17..204	
18..36	18..54	18..72	18..90	18..108	18..126	18..144	18..162	18..180	18..198	18..216	
19..38	19..57	19..76	19..95	19..114	19..133	19..152	19..171	19..190	19..209	19..228	
20..40	20..60	20..80	20..100	20..120	20..140	20..160	20..180	20..200	20..220	20..240	

## NUMERATION.

Units .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tens .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hundreds .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Thousands .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tens of Thousands .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hundreds of Thousands .....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Millions .....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Tens of Millions .....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Hundreds of Millions .....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

The seventh figure as above, constitutes millions, six more would be billions, six more trillions, and so on for every six figures, to quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nonillions, &c.

## ROMAN FIGURES.

1 .. I	16 .. XVI	75 .. LXXV
2 .. II	17 .. XVII	80 .. LXXX
3 .. III	18 .. XVIII	85 .. LXXXV
4 .. IV	19 .. XIX	90 .. XC
5 .. V	20 .. XX	95 .. XCV
6 .. VI	25 .. XXV	100 .. C
7 .. VII	30 .. XXX	200 .. CC
8 .. VIII	35 .. XXXV	300 .. CCC
9 .. IX	40 .. XL	400 .. CCCC
10 .. X	45 .. XLV	500 .. D
11 .. XI	50 .. L	600 .. DC
12 .. XII	55 .. LV	700 .. DCC
13 .. XIII	60 .. LX	800 .. DCCC
14 .. XIV	65 .. LXV	900 .. DCCC
15 .. XV	70 .. LXX	1000 .. M

## VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN BRITISH MONEY.

FRENCH.	SPANISH.	RUSSIAN.
Sous ..... $\frac{1}{2}$	Quartil. .... $\frac{1}{16}$	Copec. .... $\frac{2}{7}$
Livre ..... 10	Rial ..... $\frac{1}{5}$	Altin ..... $1\frac{1}{2}d.$
Franc ..... $10\frac{1}{2}$	Pictarine ..... $10\frac{1}{2}$	Ruble ..... 4..6
Ecu ..... 5..0	Piastre. .... 3..7	
Louis d'Or .... 16..8	Dollar ..... 4..6	GERMAN.
Old do ..... 20..0	Ducat. .... 4..11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cruitzer ..... $7\frac{1}{2}d.$
	Pistole ..... 16..9	Florin ..... 2..4
		Rix-dollar ..... 3..6
FLEMISH.	IRISH.	PORTUGUESE.
Grot ..... $2\frac{1}{2}d.$	18 Pence ..... 1..0	Vintin ..... $7\frac{1}{2}$
Stiver ..... $1\frac{1}{2}$	65 do ..... 5..0	Crusade ..... 2..3
Schelling ..... $6\frac{3}{10}$	21s 8d. .... 20..0	Milrea ..... 5..7
Guilder ..... 1..9	22s 9d. .... 21..0	Moidore ..... 27..0
Pound ..... 10..6		

## PRACTICE TABLES.

## ALIUQUOT PARTS OF A

<i>Pound.</i>		<i>Shilling.</i>	<i>Ton.</i>
s.	d.	d.	cwt. qr.
10..	0 is 1-half	6.. is ..... 1-half	10..0 is 1-half
6..	8 — 1-8d	4..... 1-3rd	5..0 — 1-4th
5..	0 — 1-4th	3..... 1-4th	4..0 — 1-5th
4..	0 — 1-5th	2..... 1-6th	2..2 — 1-8th
3..	4 — 1-6th	1½..... 1-8th	2..0 — 1-10th
2..	6 — 1-8th	1..... 1-12th	1..1 — 1-16th
2..	0 — 1-10th	<i>Penny.</i>	
1..	8 — 1-12th	½..... 1-half	1..0 — 1-20th
1..	4 — 1-15th	¼..... 1-fourth	
1..	3 — 1-16th	<i>Quarter.</i>	
1..	0 — 1-20th	lbs.	<i>Cwt.</i>
0..	8 — 1-30th	14..... 1-half	Qrs. lbs.
0..	6 — 1-40th	7..... 1-4th	2 or 56 — 1-half
0..	4 — 1-60th	4..... 1-7th	1 — 28 — 1-4th
0..	3 — 1-80th	3½..... 1-8th	0 — 16 — 1-7th
0..	2 — 1-120th	2..... 1-14th	0 — 14 — 1-8th
0..	1 — 1-240th	1..... 1-28th	0 — 8 — 1-14th
			0 — 7 — 1-16th
			0 — 4 — 1-28th

## TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 Grains make .....	1 Scruple.
3 Scruples .....	1 Dram.
8 Drams .....	1 Ounce.
12 Ounces .....	1 Pound.
Apothecaries mix their medicines	

by this weight, but buy and sell their drugs by Avoirdupoise weight. The Apothecaries' pound and ounce, and the pound and ounce Troy, are the same, only differently divided and sub-divided.

## STAN

4 Grain  
6 Carat

20 Penn  
12 Ounc  
25 Pour  
1 Hun

20 Hun

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56 Po  
60 Po  
36 Tr

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**STANDARD TROY WEIGHT.**

4 Grains make.....	1 Carat.
6 Carats, or 24 Grains	1 Pennyweight.
20 Pennyweights.....	1 Ounce.
12 Ounces.....	1 Pound.
25 Pounds.....	1 Quarter.
1 Hundred Pounds...	1 Hundredweight.

20 Hundred Weight ... 1 Ton of Gold or Silver.

Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, Precious Stones, Electuaries, and all Liquids are weighed by this weight.—The proportion of a pound Troy to a pound Avoirdupoise is as 14 to 17. The former containing 5760 Grains, and the latter 7000.

The standard for gold coin is 22 carats of fine gold, and 2 carats of copper melted together; for silver is 11oz. 2dwts. of fine silver, and 18dwts. of alloy, which is now coined in 66s. inste<sup>d</sup> of 62s. as formerly.

**AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT.**

16 Drams make...	1 Ounce.
16 Ounces .....	1 Pound.
28 Pounds .....	1 Quarter.
4 Qrs. or 112lbs...	1 Wund. weight.
20 Hundred wt. ...	1 Ton.

By this weight are weighed all goods that are of a coarse or drossy nature; as Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Tin, Iron, &c. all Grocery and Chandlery, Wares, Silks, Bread, and all Metals but Gold and Silver. Some Silks are weighed by the great pound of 24 ounces, others by the common pound of 16 ounces. One pound Avoirdupoise contains 14 ounces, 11 pennyweights, 16 grains Troy.

**HAY AND STRAW.**

36 Pounds make 1 Truss of Straw.	
56 Pounds.....	1 Truss of old Hay.
60 Pounds.....	1 Truss of new Hay.
36 Trusses.....	1 Load.

**STANDARD MEASURES OF CAPACITY.**

In all of which the Gallon is the same; which Gallon, as well for li-

quids as dry goods not measured by heaped measure, contains 10lbs. avoirdupoise of distilled water weighed in the air at 62° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, the Barometer being at 30 inches; and is the only standard measure of capacity from which all other measures of capacity are computed.

**WINE MEASURE.**

4 Gills make	1 Pint.
2 Pints.....	1 Quart.
4 Quarts ...	1 Gallon.
10 Gallons...	1 Anchor of Brandy.
18 Gallons...	1 Rundlet.
31½ Gallons...	Half a Hogshead.
42 Gallons...	1 Tierce.
63 Gallons...	1 Hogshead.
84 Gallons...	1 Puncheon.
2 Hogsheads } or 126 Galls.	1 Pipe or Butt.
2 Pipes, or } 252 Gallons	
	1 Ton.

In some parts of the country, a gill is reckoned half a pint.

Pipes vary in quantity, according to the kinds of wine they contain, viz.: a pipe of Lisbon 117 gallons, ditto of Port 115, ditto of Sherry 108, ditto of Vidonia 100, ditto of Madeira 92, ditto of Bucellas 96.

German wines are sold by the single or double Aulm, of 30 or 60 gallons.

French wines are usually sold in bottles.

**SOLID, or CUBIC MEASURE.**

1728 Inches make	1 solid Foot.
27 Feet .....	1 Yard or Load.
40 Feet of un-	} 1 Ton or Load.
hewn Timber, or 50 ft. of hewn do.	
108 Feet.....	1 Stack of Wood.
128 Feet.....	1 Cord of Wood

A cube is a solid body containing length, breadth, and thickness. A cubic number is produced by being multiplied twice into itself.

**TIME.**

60 Seconds make...	1 Minute.
60 Minutes .....	1 Hour.
12 Hours .....	1 Working Day.
24 Hours .....	1 Natural Day.
7 Days .....	1 Week.
4 Weeks, or 28 Dys.	1 Lunar Month.
52 Weeks 1 day, or	} 1 Year.
13 Lunar Months	
1 Day .....	} 1 Julian Year.
365 Days 6 Hours	
365 Days, 5 Hrs. 48	} 1 Solar Year.
Minutes, 57 Se-	
conds, 39 Thirds	

**TO KNOW THE DAYS IN EACH MONTH.**

Thirty days hath September,  
April, June, and November;  
February has twenty-eight alone;  
All the rest have thirty-one,  
Except in leap-year, and then's the  
time,  
February's days are twenty-nine.

**THE QUARTER DAYS.**

Lady-day .....	25th March.
Midsummer-day ..	24th June.
Michaelmas-day ..	29th September.
Christmas-day ..	25th December.

**THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH.**

January .....	31	July .....	31
February .....	28	August .....	31
March .....	31	September ..	30
April .....	30	October .....	31
May .....	31	November ..	30
June .....	30	December ..	31

**CLOTH MEASURE.**

2½ Inches make .....	1 Nail.
4 Nails .....	1 Quarter.
3 Quarters .....	1 Flemish Ell.
4 Quarters .....	1 Yard.
5 Quarters .....	1 English Ell.
6 Quarters .....	1 French Ell.

Scotch and Irish Linens, Wool-  
lens, Wrought Silks, Muslins, Cloths,  
Ribands, Cords, Tapes, &c. are  
measured by the yard, Dutch Lin-  
ens by the ell English, and Tapestry  
by the Flemish ell.

**LONG MEASURE.**

3 Barley Corns make	1 Inch.
3 Inches .....	1 Hand.*
10 Inches .....	1 Span.
12 Inches .....	1 Foot.
3 Feet .....	1 Yard.
5 Feet .....	1 Pace.
6 Feet .....	1 Fathom.
5½ Yards .....	} 1 Rod, Pole, or Perch.
4 Rods .....	
40 Poles .....	} 1 Chain of Land.
8 Furlgs. or 1760 yds.	
3 Miles .....	1 League.
60 Geographical, or	} 1 Degree.
69½ Eng. Statute	
Miles .....	

360 Degrees the Circumference of  
the Globe.

Distances, lengths, heights, depths,  
&c. of places or things, are mea-  
sured by this measure.

\* Horses are measured by the hand of  
Four Inches.

A MILE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES  
VARIES CONSIDERABLY.

The English mile contains	1760 yds.
The Russian ditto .....	1100
The Irish and Scotch ditto	2200
The Italian ditto .....	1467
The Polish ditto .....	4400
The Spanish ditto .....	5028
The German ditto .....	5866
The Swedish & Danish do	7223
The Hungarian ditto ....	8800
In France they measure by the mean league of 3666 yards.	

**MISCELLANEOUS**

A Barrel of Anchovies....	30 lbs.
Ditto of Soap .....	256
Ditto of Raisins .....	112
Ditto of Peaches .....	200
Ditto of Oatmeal .....	200
Ditto of Candles .....	120
Ditto of Butter .....	224
Ditto of Gunpowder ....	112
A long cwt. of Cheese ....	120
A Faggot of Steel .....	120
A Barrel of Tobacco 2 to 3 cwt.	
Ditto of Salmon .....	42 gals.
Ditto of Herrings .....	32
Ton of Fish Oil .....	252
Do. of Sweet Oil .....	286

**LANE**

144	
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272½	
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**ALE**

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**LAND OR SQUARE MEASURE.**

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot.
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard.
100 Feet	1 Sq. Flooring.
272½ Feet, or 30½ Yards	1 Rod of Brick-work.
16 Poles	1 Chain.
48 Rods, Poles, or Perches	1 Rood.
4 Roods, or 10 Chains, or 160 Rods, or 4848 Yds. or 100,000 Links	1 Acre of Land.
640 Acres	1 Square Mile.
30 Acres	1 Yd. of Land.
100 Acres	1 Hide of do.
40 Hides	1 Barony.

A square is a figure of four equal sides and angles. A square number is produced by being multiplied into itself.

Painting, plastering, flooring, plumbing, tiling, glazing, &c. are measured by this measure.—It also ascertains the superficial contents by the length and breadth.

In measuring land a chain is made use of, called "Gunter's Chain," which consists of 100 links, and measures 4 poles, or 22 yards, or 66 feet.

**ALE AND BEER MEASURE.**

2 Pints	make 1 Quart.
4 Quarts	1 Gallon.
9 Gallons	1 Firkin of Ale or Beer
2 Firkins	1 Kilderkin.
2 Kilderkins	1 Barrel.
1½ Barrel	1 Hogshead.
2 Barrels	1 Punccheon.
3 Barrels	1 Butt.

In London they formerly computed but 8 gallons to the firkin of ale, and 32 to the barrel; but now, in all parts of England, the firkin of either ale or beer contains 9 gallons, and the barrel 36 gallons.

The Imperial gallon contains 277  $\frac{7}{8}$  cubic inches, and is one-fifth

larger than the old wine gallon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  smaller than the beer gallon, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  larger than that used for dry goods.

**DRY MEASURE:**

2 Pints	make 1 Quart.
2 Quarts	1 Pottle.
2 Pottles	1 Gallon.
2 Gallons	1 Peck.
4 Pecks	1 Bushel.
2 Bushels	1 Strike.
4 Bushels	1 Coomb.
2 Coombs	1 Quarter.
4 Quarters	1 Chaldron.
4 Quarters	1 Wey or Load
2 Weys	1 Last.

By this measure are measured all kinds of Grain; such as Barley, Wheat, Oats, Pease, &c. which are stricken with a stick having an even surface from end to end.—The Standard Bushel contains 2218 cubic inches and a fifth, and measures 19½ inches in diameter, and 8½ inches deep.

**WOOL WEIGHT.**

7 Pounds	make 1 Clove.
2 Cloves, or 14 lbs.	1 Stone.
2 Stones, or 28 lbs.	1 Tod.
6½ Tods	1 Wey.
2 Weys	1 Sack.
12 Sacks	1 Last.
12 Score, or 240 lbs.	1 Pack.

A Stone of different goods, and at different places varies from 8 lbs. to 20 lbs. In the Midland districts it means 14 lbs.

Wool is weighed by Wool weight only.

**PAPER.**

20 Sheets	make 1 Quire of Outsides.
24 Sheets	1 Quire of Insides.
25 Sheets	1 Quire Printer's.
20 Quires	1 Ream.
2 Reams	1 Bundle.
10 Reams	1 Bale.

In a Ream of Paper there are two outsides or damaged quires.